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'ARAFAT HAILS ROMANIA'S MIDDLE EAST PEACE EFFORTS

AU311135 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 36 of 30 Aug 79 pp 8, 9 AU

[PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on Romania's "active role in urging a just solution of the Middle East problems"]

[Text] "The obvious contribution made by the Socialist Republic of Romania to international life and to solving the major problems of the contemporary world is very well known to any observer of international problems.

"The postive role that characterizes the foreign policy practiced by Socialist Romania is not limited to specific problems of the European Continent. In the past 10 years Romanian foreign policy has shown a marked concern with the problems of peace and security in Europe, of international peace and security and this is obvious to all of us.

"Since it has proceeded from this very basic principled concern, Romania has played an important role in clearly asserting the importance of establishing a just peace in the Middle East area too and in resolving other specific problems of the Asian and African peoples.

"It goes without saying that Socialist Romania's concern with achieving a just peace in our area is closely linked to the basic concept that this peace be a truly just peace which, given the situation in the Middle East, cannot be conceived of as being achieved by ignoring the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights and primarily their right to self-determination and independence. Friendly Romania has acted and continues to act firmly and constantly in this direction, proceeding from the deep knowledge and understanding of our Palestinian people's feelings, according to which the Palestinian problem is the essential factor in the Middle East situation.

"I believe that what has been said above is a telling example illustrating the remarkable role your country generally plays in resolving the problems of international peace and security.

"In our opinion, cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PLO is based on the wise policy practiced by Socialist Romania, that is, the consistent struggle against oppression, racism, fascism and imperialism--forms which in one way or another mean aggressive actions against the peoples' right to independence and to build their free national life--and their struggle for economic development and social justice.

"Viewing the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and granting sustained support to its just struggle for national liberation and independence, Romania also recognizes the PLO's inalienable goals in achieving the Palestinian people's national independence.

"Proceeding from joint aspirations and interests, the relations between our peoples will continue to develop and, undoubtedly, our friendship and cooperation will continue to develop more and more. This is so because the basic factor that serves this desideratum is the very active role played by Socialist Romania, as set forth by the RCP and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to accelerate the action of achieving a just solution to the Middle East problems, a solution that will secure the achievement of the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights, including their right to return to their fatherland and to self-determination by establishing their own independent Palestinian state.

"To achieve these goals, our Palestinian people need great support for their just struggle; and such goals are a constant concern of the Romanian Government and the friendly Romanian people.

"As you know, I have had several meetings with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Very often we exchange--through other Romanian party and state leaders--political, friendly and solidarity messages on various national official occasions characteristic of the friendly Romanian people and of the Palestinian people; we have also had and will continue to have bilateral meetings on various problems of common interest and at the most varied levels.

"The majority of these meetings are a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, between ourselves and the Romanian party and state leadership, and primarily relations with Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu.

"We, the Palestinians, highly appreciate President Nicolae Ceausescu's constructive role and influence in all problems of maximum importance for improving the climate of the present-day international life. And as has already been sanctioned in the international policy of our time, the continuation and multiplication of this kind of meetings is not only useful and constructive, but also much appreciated by our organization.

"Your people won their independence following the struggle waged by the people's masses, and the immediate result of that struggle was the country's liberation from the yoke of foreign domination, of Nazi domination. The glorious struggles waged by the Romanian and other peoples teach us and make us understand material meanings [sensuri materiale] that will contribute to the achievement of the Palestinian people's aspirations for national independence."

"On the other hand, the Romanian people have recorded--within the framework of the joint target of the socialist countries--important successes in their economic development placed in the service of insuring their happiness and prosperity.

"We wish you success in recording new and important achievements in those fields under the RCP's and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's leadership. We are aware and know very well that the basic requirements of socialist construction are by no means easy, but precisely for this reason we greatly appreciate the economic and technical support Socialist Romania grants to other peoples.

"On the 35th anniversary of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania I am happy to extend warmest wishes to the friendly Romanian people, Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and state leadership of Socialist Romania on my own behalf and on behalf of the Palestinian people and revolution and the PLO.

"I am also very pleased to take this opportunity to convey sincere congratulations to the editorial collective of LUMEA review and to its readers and to the citizens of friendly Romania who, through their courageous struggle under their communist party's leadership, have made a valuable contribution to the cause of the liberation of the European Continent from Nazi domination, the enemy of all peoples, and of international peace and security."

PLO'S QADDUMI COMMENTS ON ARAB 'WEAKNESS' FACING ISRAELIS

JN021542 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 2 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has said that the Arab silence in face of the continued Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon is proof of Arab weakness. He said this in a statement to the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR. He also denied any Palestinian-Egyptian contact, as was alleged by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali.

Brother Abu al-Lutf stressed that no Palestinian, either inside or outside the occupied territories, would agree to participate in the autonomy conspiracy. He also stressed the need to convene an Arab summit in order to implement the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad.

TISHRIN INTERVIEWS ABU MAYZAR ON U.S. POLICY

JN011851 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[Text] PLO official spokesman brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar granted a comprehensive interview today to the Syrian daily, TISHRIN, in which he talked about the latest developments in the Palestine cause on the Arab and international levels, as well as about important Arab and international political issues.

In his interview, he said that U.S.-Israeli policy--since the Baghdad summit conference, which exposed this policy and the seclusion of the capitulatory trend in the region--has been trying to launch a counterattack on more than one front, including Lebanon, Syria, the oil states and on the components of Arab solidarity achieved at the Baghdad summit. We know that this U.S.-Israeli policy will certainly fail, because it can only increase the firmness and determination of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab countries in rejecting the Camp David agreements. The heavy club policy that the United States is trying to apply against the Palestinian revolution and the Arab region today, as well as in other parts of the world, is bypassed by the logic of the stage through which the world is currently passing. If this policy indicates anything, it is the bankruptcy of the logic of the U.S. policy at the UN Security Council in terms of the Palestine issue.

Brother Abu Mayzar added that the UN Security Council's discussion of the Palestine cause stresses the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. He said that the topic of amending Resolution No 242 [words indistinct] a new resolution and not an amendment of it.

Regarding Young's resignation, brother Abu Mayzar said [words indistinct] on the U.S. administration and its Middle East policy's disregard of the objective facts. It is also new evidence of the Zionist terrorism impudently practiced by Israel against the U.S. administration, which undermines U.S. sovereignty and dignity.

In reply to a question on a Palestinian-U.S. dialog, Abu Mayzar said: For the thousandth time, we say no to Resolution No 242 and no to any U.S. dialog that stipulates the PLO's acceptance of this resolution.

In reply to a question about the nonalined summit conference in Havana, brother Abu Mayzar explained that the forthcoming nonalined session is an important one in the history of the nonalined movement, both in regard to its timing and to the world conditions in which it is being held.

KUNA ON PLO MOTIVES FOR HIGH-LEVEL TALKS WITH U.S.

LD021212 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Sep--The PLO wants a public, high-level dialog with the United States in order to "isolate" Israel internationally, PLO representative in Paris Ibrahim as-Sus is reported to have said in an interview with Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH published here today. But, As-Sus said, such a dialog must be based on U.S. recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The United States refuses to recognize the PLO or negotiate with it until the latter recognizes Israel's right to exist. But As-sus reiterated that the PLO is adamant on its position of not recognizing Israel or the UN Security Council Resolution 242 on the Middle East. He said that the United States should change its present attitude toward the PLO and should stop supporting the current negotiations between Egypt and Israel and for the establishment of Palestinian autonomous rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

As-Sus said that the aim of the current Palestine move was "to pressurize" President Carter "into taking steps to get out of the sphere of Zionist pressure."

Commenting on the importance of any efforts that France and the other West European countries can exert, As-Sus said that by their role, the European countries can bring pressure to bear on U.S. policy until it takes such steps. Elaborating, he said that if France were to recognize the PLO tomorrow and to give the PLO office in Paris a semi-diplomatic status "such a step would open the way to U.S. policy to make a move." As-Sus said that the PLO was expecting European recognition of the Palestinian people's right to set up their independent state on their soil in the near future.

AL-AKHBAR REPORTS NEW PLA COMMANDER IN JORDAN

JN041243 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 4 Sep 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--The PLO Executive Committee decided 2 days ago to appoint Col Na'im 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Khatib commander of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] in Jordan to succeed Brig Gen Nihad Nusaybah, who has been appointed a military adviser in the PLO. Colonel al-Khatib was the PLA chief of staff.

AL-AKHBAR has learned that Col 'Abd al-Ghani al-Bazlamit will be appointed chief of staff to succeed Colonel al-Khatib, who has been appointed commander of these forces.

KUWAIT

EMBASSY DENIES DISPUTE WITH SAUDI ARABIA

JN051115 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 5 September--The Sudanese Embassy in Kuwait today denied reports published in Kuwait AL-ANBA' on 3 September that President Ja'far Numayri's visit to Saudi Arabia at the end of August was made to resolve a dispute between the two countries.

In the statement, which was published by the same paper today, the embassy said that the writer of the article has based his report on baseless information.

MINISTER DISCUSSES COMMITMENT TO ARAB SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

LD051402 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Jasim al-Marzuq, minister of education and minister of state for cabinet affairs [as received], says that Kuwait is committed to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences regarding the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The minister was commenting on the statements made by President Carter to the effect that none of the Arab leaders Carter has met had demanded the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Al-Marzuq confirmed that Kuwait is committed to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences which stipulate that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS 5 SEPTEMBER

LD051748 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Maltese Prime Minister His Excellency Dom Mintoff left Kuwait at 1700 today at the end of his 3-day official visit. He was seen off at Kuwait International Airport by Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah; Defense Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah; Education Minister and Acting Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Jasim al-Marzuq; Minister of Public Health Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Awadi; and a number of senior officials from the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry.

On his departure, Mr Mintoff expressed deep gratitude to the crown prince and prime minister for the great welcome accorded him and his accompanying delegation; also to the Kuwaiti emir, government and people for their kind feelings and fraternal and constructive cooperation, and wished Kuwait more progress and prosperity.

OMAN

SULTAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM UAE PRESIDENT 5 SEP

JN051514 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1420 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Salalah, 5 September--Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, head of the UAE presidential office, here this afternoon.

During the meeting, Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan conveyed a written message to Sultan Qabus from the UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

The head of the UAE presidential office arrived here yesterday on a short visit to Oman.

PDRY

AIRPORT COMPLETED FOR EASTERN PROVINCE

LD052032 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD/EA

[Text] An agreement on implementing the construction of the new Rayyan airport in the fifth governorate was signed this morning between the Civil Aviation Department and the Indian International Airports Authority. The ADEN NEWS AGENCY has learned that the project is to be financed jointly by the PDRY Government and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development as one of the projects of the second 5-year plan.

Brother Hasan Abduh (as-Suthi), director general of civil aviation, signed the agreement on behalf of Democratic Yemen and Mr (Prakash), chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian International Airports Authority, signed on behalf of the Indian side. The signing ceremony was attended by a number of officials of the Ministry of Communications and Department of Civil Aviation; Ismail Muhamad Ali, India's ambassador in Aden, and a number of officials of the Indian Airports Authority.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB COMMENTS ON CARTER'S PALESTINIAN STATE REMARK

JN060949 Doha QNA in Arabic 0919 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Doha, 6 September--The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB says that the United States, the Zionist enemy and the Egyptian regime, having become convinced of their failure and of the difficulty of persuading any of the Arab states to join the peace treaty or to support the Camp David accords and the talks on local administration for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, have resorted to deception and to the casting of doubts.

The paper says that the Carter administration has begun its malicious intrigues, thus declaring a psychological war that will not be restrained as long as the Arabs are alert and Arab stands are firm.

Referring to what President Carter recently said, that not a single Arab leader has told him of his hope or support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, AL-'ARAB says: the aim of this remark is to create a crisis of confidence between the PLO and the Arab states and to provoke doubts and confusion among Arab leaders.

AD-DUSTUR URGES U.S. SUPPORT FOR MIDEAST CONFERENCE

JN050902 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today AD-DUSTUR discusses the call by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for an international conference in which all parties to the Middle East dispute would participate. AD-DUSTUR says that this call at the Havana nonalined summit conference confirms the failure of the Camp David accords to achieve any progress toward a comprehensive settlement. The Arab states, the socialist countries and the European states have agreed on the need to move in another direction to return the issue to the United Nations as a result of this failure.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Most probably, Waldheim's call will not meet with the desired response on the part of As-Sadat and Begin, but it will enjoy the full support of the majority of states.

AD-DUSTUR says: From the very beginning, Jordan discovered the dimensions of the Israeli maneuver which aims at liquidating the Palestinian cause at the expense of Palestinian territory and the Palestinian people. Jordan has declared its firm and principled stand whose soundness and correctness have been confirmed by all the evidence that followed. The Baghdad summit adopted this national stand.

Concluding its editorial AD-DUSTUR says: Waldheim's call for an international conference unde UN auspices in which all parties--above all the PLO--would participate is a return to the right path to find a comprehensive solution to the conflict that is based on safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

AD-DUSTUR expresses the belief that the United States might find a suitable way out of its embroilment in the Camp David accords by accepting this call and making efforts to bring about the success of this international conference, if it really wants to be regarded by the world as a superpower that has vital interests in the safeguarding of the peace, security and stability of the international community.

ARAB, FOREIGN AMBASSADORS TOUR SOUTH 4 SEPTEMBER

NC051250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Sep 79 NC

[Text] About 25 Arab and foreign ambassadors to Lebanon were eyewitnesses yesterday to the barbarism of the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. During an on-the-spot visit they saw the enormity of the devastation and destruction that has befallen some villages and areas, in addition to the hundreds of casualties and the tens of thousands who have been displaced.

They also heard the southerners' cry that they did not want aid or food but rather the Lebanese Army, legitimacy, security and stability. The southerners also called on some of the ambassadors of the big powers to halt their military and economic support to Israel, which is utilizing this support to attack the south.

During yesterday's visit, the Arab and foreign ambassadors saw the real tragedy of the south. In Tyre, they saw how some of the city's quarters have been turned into debris. They also saw the demonstrations on the evacuees and the displaced and heard their cries emphasizing their determination to return to and remain on their land.

In Qana, UNIFIL commander General Erskine briefed the ambassadors on the actual military situation and how the situation in the area was deteriorating due to the Israeli aggression. The ambassadors formed a realistic and clear impression of the situation so as to communicate it to their governments.

MENA REVEALS IDENTITY OF LUFTHANSA OFFICE ATTACKERS

NC041314 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 4 September--An explosive charge hurled by unknown persons at the entrance of the Lufthansa office in Al-Hamra street in the western area of Beirut exploded after midnight last night. The explosion, which is the second in less than 2 weeks, caused heavy damage to the office and neighboring stores and houses.

The Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR reports today that it had been contacted by an unidentified person, who said that the "Revengeful Palestinian Youth Organization" (Munazamat ash-Shabab al-Falastini al-Muntaqim)--which identified itself for the first time--is responsible for the explosion in the Lufthansa office as well as for the three recent explosions in that same office and in the German Embassy.

The paper adds that the person said that the organization has carried out its actions in solidarity with the Palestinians being detained in German prisons.

The organization has threatened to attack German targets in Beirut as well as Germans and diplomats if the Palestinian detainees in Germany are not released within a week. The organization considers this threat as the first and only warning to the German Government.

BA'TH PARTY REJOINS PROGRESSIVE FORCES CENTRAL COUNCIL

JN050842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 5 September--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has decided to return to membership in the Central Council of the Lebanese Nationalist and Progressive Forces and Parties. This was announced by 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i, secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command in Lebanon, after his meeting last night with Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Executive Council of the Central Political Council of National and Progressive Forces and Parties. The meeting was attended by Radi Farhat, assistant secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, and Rafiq Abi Yunis, the party's representative in the Central Political Council.

Ar-Rafi'i said that the discussion during the meeting was characterized by a positive spirit and a comradely understanding of the motives which prompted the Ba'th Party to freeze its membership in the institutions of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. He said that the aim of the party's decision to freeze its membership in these institutions was to define the strong and weak points of these institutions on various political, organizational and popular levels, to enrich them and to provide them with all the requirements of strength, in view of the fact that they are responsible for leading patriotic, national and democratic action in Lebanon.

KHOMEYNI'S GRANDSON ARRIVES IN BEIRUT FOR VISIT

NC050945 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 3 Sep 79 p 1 NC

[Text] His Eminence Husayn Mustafa Khomeyni, grandson of Ayatollah Khomeyni, arrived in Beirut at 1030 yesterday on a private visit to Lebanon. He is expected to visit southern Lebanon to acquaint himself with the situation there and with the tragedies, destruction and evacuation resulting from the Israeli aggression. He will also visit Ba'labakk and other areas in Al-Biqa'.

The Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council and the Amal movement will organize a special program for his visit.

TISHRIN ACCUSES U.S. OF KINDLING 'SECTARIAN SEDITION'

JN040726 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The New and Dangerous Card," TISHRIN asks: Now that the Carter administration has exhausted all its efforts, initiatives and maneuvers aimed at the Arab stand, what will it do in the next stage? It has begun to reveal its cards all at once. The United States, which acted in accordance with the domino theory in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world, has begun to apply this political theory in the opposite way: Instead of seeking to build up the links, it is seeking to bring about the fall of one link after another in the chain. It wants to weaken one particular link by exerting pressure on it. This is being applied in Lebanon, where the aim is to present Lebanon with one alternative only: capitulation and joining the settlement through bilateral talks. Begin frankly called for this, but he was faced with Lebanese rejection, both official and popular. This is part of U.S. calculations and this is the U.S. aim in the present stage. The United States believes that southern Lebanon is the way to Lebanon and then to Syria.

TISHRIN says: U.S. diplomacy is still working along two parallel lines: intensive activites taking the form of initiatives and the expression of quiet dissatisfaction at the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon; the other line is to kindle fires, exploit secondary differences on the Arab level, and threaten sectarian sedition on the regional level.

Developments in the Middle East crisis have revealed that from the time the guns of October became silent, the U.S. adopted a timetable for its plan. At every stage of this timetable there is a coverup intended to create a climate blurring the vision so as to mislead people about what is happening in order to move on to another stage of the U.S. settlement with new impetus.

Bilateral agreements between the Zionist entity and As-Sadat's regime--from the talks at Kilometer 101 to the two Sinai agreements--have been accompanied by an escalation of the Lebanese civil war. Just as the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah incidents were a warning and a threat by Kissinger directed at Lebanon, the threats of As-Sadat and his allies aim at subjugating Syria and are directed at its steadfastness which rejects fait accompli policies that the White House wants to impose as an entry for the U.S. solution.

All these threats, which reveal the existence of a well-studied plan and the presence of instruments implementing this plan--the artillery school massacre was but a chain in this plan, aimed at our army and our national unity--follow the failure of the Carter administration to change the Syrian stand despite all inducements and intimidations, and its failure to drag the Palestinian side to a dialog that is likely to create divisions in the Palestinian body and weaken the strategic cohesion between Syria and the Palestinian resistance.

Now that U.S. diplomacy has exchausted all its maneuvers, it had nothing left except the last card, believing it to be the winning card. Therefore, the Carter administration has begun the offensive, pushing matters toward the abyss at a time it deems favorable. It is threatening to kindle sectarian sedition and split the Arab ranks by exporting crises and inflaming differences that are likely to preoccupy the Arab states with regional problems at the expense of higher pan-Arab interests. Thus the aim is to substitute secondary contradictions for the primary contradiction, namely the Arab-Israeli conflict. It has become clear that the subjugation of Syria would open the door wide for the U.S.-Zionist settlement. This is impossible.

LIBYA

JANA EXPLAINS AL-QADHDHAFI'S ABSENCE FROM NONALINED SUMMIT

LD051740 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1610 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The leader of the revolution has received a letter from Cuban President Fidel Castro stating that the Havana nonalined summit, which is being held now, will be incomplete unless attended by brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The letter was delivered by a special envoy of the Cuban president.

It is common knowledge that the Libyan people, who rule themselves by themselves, has no president or ruler representing them in international conferences; the people decide their foreign policy and entrust the foreign secretary with its implementation. Moreover, the Havana summit was held at the time when the Libyan people and all the Arab nation were celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution.

FOUR MIG-23'S REPORTEDLY SENT TO SYRIA

JN051048 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 September--In a dispatch from Tripoli, Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM reports that Libya has given Syria four MIG-23's to make up for the four MIG-21's Syria lost during a dogfight with Israeli planes in Lebanon during June.

The paper adds that no information is available on the size of Libyan military aid to the frontline countries. However, as far as Jordan and Syria are concerned, Libya's military aid will be effected in accordance with a programmed plan and timetable.

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES OFFICERS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD051040 Tripoli JANA in English 0806 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Sep 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi conveyed his best wishes to hundreds of officers posted in Tripoli on the 10th anniversary of the 1st of September Revolution when he met them at the international conferences centre yesterday.

The officers assured Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of their commitment to the revolution and to the dicta heralding a new society where power, wealth and arms are in the hands of the people. They also reaffirmed their total readiness regardless of circumstances to defend the achievements of the revolution, mainly the people's authority and the system of the Jamahiriyah. They declared their determination to spare no efforts in advancing the establishment of an armed people.

The officers offered Colonel al-Qadhdhafi an old fashioned vehicle on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 1st September Revolution. The vehicle is of the same type as the one Colonel al-Qadhdhafi used during the preparation of the revolutionary outbreak and his secret contacts with the free unionist officers.

The colonel extended his wishes to the officers on this occasion and thanked them for their present which touched him deeply. He specified that the movement of the free unionist officers does not only include those who participated in the breaking out of the revolution but it also includes all those who sympathised with and joined the revolution following its outbreak.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the participation by Arab heads of states, kings and amirs as well as presidents and representatives from African countries and other friendly states in the celebration marking the 10th anniversary of the 1st of September Revolution has reflected the national and international character of this event. This is the first time such a huge number of Arab kings and heads of states met on the same rostrum after the meeting which took place at Aqba Bin Nafe Base on the day of evacuation in 1970.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the presence of symbolic units from Arab and African armies and liberation movements which left their positions to take part in the Jamahiriyah celebrations confirms these countries' material support for the 1st of September Revolution against its enemy.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said "This positive and effective presence of Arab leaders requires of us further national responsibilities and urges us to hold tight to the banner of Arab nationalism and unity, for we must be up to this great Arab presence which participated in the Fatah revolution celebrations."

He said "The Jamahiriyah which has become the cornerstone of the Arab nation's aspirations and a symbol of that nation's strength, now enjoys Arab countries' support and their genuine readiness to defend it against its enemy. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asked that all the officers receive the fatah badge of honour in appreciation for all their efforts to ensure the revolution's principles and goals.

At the end of the meeting Colonel al-Qadhdhafi drove away in the car he received as a present while the officers marched in the streets of Tripoli cheering for the life of the revolution and shouting slogans "Socialist Arab unionist revolution" and "Progressive Islamic Jamahiriyah.

Address to 'Symbolic Units'

LD060854 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, greeted the symbolic units of Arab armies which took part in the great military parade on the 10th anniversary of the Great 1st of September Revolution and awarded them the Badge of the Great 1st September, as a token of appreciation, by the leader and all Libyans, men and women, for their positive participation in the great celebrations.

As he met with the units today at Al-Huriyah Square in Al-Fatah University, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that their contribution in the festivities of the Great 1st September embodied the unity of the Arab nation, its people and its army. He said that despite the variety of flags, uniforms and anthems, the truth remained obvious. That this was one nation, one people and that it was possible to establish one Arab army despite all the superficial differences.

The leader of the Great 1st September Revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared that it was not impossible, with Arab determination, to end the superficial differences, unite the flags and anthems and weave, out of these multicolored flags, a united one.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his thanks to the Arab forces for the great national parade in which they took part, in collaboration with their brethren members of the Libyan Arab symbolic forces, a parade which won them great admiration.

He said that despite the long distances which separated them, they had shown their ability to move promptly and take their positions. He said "Your presence together with your political leaderships, on the land of the Jamahiriyah, has recorded a new page in the history of the Great 1st September Revoluion and impressed all Libyans, men and women. Therefore we ask [you] to accept, as a token of our gratitude, the Badge of the Great 1st September."

The leader of the Great 1st September Revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the attendance of symbolic units of Arab armies and their contribution in celebrating the anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution as well as their stand by their Libyan brethren in confrontation of the challenge of the imperialist, Zionist and Arab reactionary forces who have sold out land and honour [sentence as received].

He declared that the Libyan forces and all their resources were a force for the Arab nation, always at its disposal. He said that the tenth anniversary parade included no more than symbolic units of the troops which would respond to the nation's call.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the participation of Arab forces inthe 1st September Revolution had embodied the slogans calling for one Arab army and one Arab people and proven that this nation is capable of uniting in one place at one time.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi referred to the great national military parade. He said the parade defied the challenge of the advocates of defeatism and capitulation and those who deemed the Arabs were incapable of achieving unity. He added that the parade had silenced those who doubted the Arabs' ability to unite. It had demonstrated that the Arab nation possessed potentials and resources which made surrender [word indistinct].

The leader affirmed that huge resources of the 1st September Great Revolution did not belong to the Libyans alone, but to all Arab nations, similarly to the Palestinian cause, which does not concern the Palestinians only but all Arabs. The same situation applies to the struggle of Algeria, where the one million martyrs were the children of all the Arab nation.

JALLUD MEETS WITH IRANIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD041640 Tripoli JANA in English 1409 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud this afternoon met with the delegation of the Iranian Islamic Republican Party led by Mr Mohammad Hashmi, the member of the Central Committee and the party's foreign liaison official, who are currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to take part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Great First of September Revolution.

Staff-Major Jallud discussed with the Iranian delegation issues of interest to the Islamic revolutions in the Jamahiriyah and Iran, as well as the causes of Muslims throughout the world.

The meeting offered the opportunity to continue the dialogue started by Staff-Major Jallud, with the Islamic Republican Party in Iran, during his two-week visit to Tehran last April. Staff-Major Jallud had then met with Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, leaders of the Islamic revolution in Iran and of the Islamic Republican Party.

Our correspondent learned that during yesterday's meeting the views were identical on all the issues tackled, particularly the role of the people's Islamic revolutions in the Jamahiriyah and Iran, to achieve the support of Islam and the Muslims and to continue the role of the Islamic civilization.

It was also reported that the two sides stressed absolute determination to develop the strategic program agreed upon during Staff-Major Jallud's visit.

The two sides agreed to continue the contacts between the two people's Islamic revolutions, to exchange expertise and information so as to unify and intensify the efforts to serve the causes of Islam and the Muslims.

The meeting was attended by Mr Muhammad 'Abd al-Qasim az-Zuwayyi, the assistant secretary-general at the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, and Mr Abu Zayd Durdah, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Municipalities.

CARTER STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN STATE REJECTED

LD051808 Tripoli JANA in English 1455 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Sep, JANA--Saudi Arabia has asked the American administration to explain President Carter's statement in which he claimed that the Arab leaders rejected as much as he did the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This hostile statement made by President Carter about the Arab nation's struggle for the liberation of Palestine caused a wave of indignation in the world and Arab public opinion. Even officials at the State Department considered the statement a sign of Carter's ignorance in the history and politics of the Arab region.

The Jamahiriyah has rejected this statement. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent a lengthy message to President Carter in which he elaborated that the Jews do not constitute a people and that Judaism is a heavenly religion like Christianity and Islam. Since all these religions are adopted by people of different ethnic origins and nationalities, there can be no justification for the establishment of an independent state for those practising the same religion. As Jews are people of different nationalities, living in different countries--(?as) are Americans, French, Russians, and Arabs--hence they do not constitute a nation.

In his message Colonel al-Qadhdhafi suggested a solution which could either be achieved through peace on through war sooner or later. The solution consists of the following:

1. To stop Jewish immigration to Palestine.

2. The return of all settlers to their homeland just as Italian and French settlers left Libya after 60 years and Algeria after more than a century.

3. To stop the armament of Middle East countries except those whose lands are still occupied.

4. The establishment of an independent democratic Palestinian state for Palestinian Arabs and Palestinian Jews.

The political editor of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY said that it is the duty of all Arab leaders to reply to Carter's statement the way the Jamahiriyah and Saudi Arabia did. Otherwise these countries would be considered as complying with Carter's statement.

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER, ON SAHARA PULLOUT, SAUDI BACKING

LD311531 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Interview granted by Mauritanian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Ahmedou Ould Abdallah to Faruq Luqman in Jidda--date not given]

[Text] Mauritanian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Ahmedou Ould Abdallah said that his country has withdrawn from the current bloody conflict in Western Sahara because "it has lost everything" in men and in materials.

In an exclusive statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Ould Abdallah said that Mauritania's alliance with Morocco to confront the Algerian-backed POLISARIO Front had cost it its sovereignty, independence and freedom. Ould Abdallah was visiting Saudi Arabia for talks with Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal when ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT interviewed him.

Ould Abdallah said that Mauritania was unable to deal with its internal problems throughout the 4 years of war in Western Sahara which it shared with Morocco following Spain's 1975 withdrawal. He added: Morocco was lucky to capture the mineral-rich part of the Sahara, while things were quite the opposite in the areas taken over by Mauritania. There are no minerals or resources whatsoever in this area.

Continuing, he said: We were dragged into a war we did not want with the POLISARIO, which is fighting for independence.

Ould Abdallah said that the 5 August agreement between his country and the POLISARIO under which Mauritania withdrew from the war in the Sahara was not aimed at destroying Morocco. The Mauritanian foreign minister said that Mauritania did not withdraw from the Sahara in order to replace its old allies with new ones and that there are no secret agreements or military alliances with Algeria or the POLISARIO against Morocco.

He said: Nevertheless, Moroccan forces entered the Sahara area that was under Mauritanian sovereignty a week after the agreement with the POLISARIO was signed and annexed it to the part it already occupies.

He added: The main reason for Mauritania's withdrawal from the Sahara war is the great losses of life and resources caused by the war, losses that a small and developing country like Mauritania cannot bear. Ould Abdallah said that Mauritania has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on this war. What made matters even worse was that the fighting began to escalate daily.

He said that his country still adopts a neutral stand on the current conflict in the Sahara and that the neighboring countries must respect such neutrality "because we cannot enjoy peace if such peace does not encompass the whole area."

He stressed that in the absence of a dialog between Algeria and Morocco there will be no peace in the area. However, he expressed the hope that reconciliation between the two countries is still possible. He also expressed the hope that the Saudi Kingdom will help the warring parties reach a peaceful settlement. The Kingdom has frequently tried to find a peaceful settlement for this conflict and is still capable of continuing such efforts and doing something in this regard.

Ould Abdallah said he is happy that the Saudi Government understands Mauritania's stand. He was visiting Saudi Arabia to explain in detail to Saudi officials what had happened because Saudi Arabia "has helped us materially, morally and politically and we are now seeking its support for our neutrality."

In reply to a question regarding reaction by other Arab countries to his country's withdrawal from the Sahara war, he said that most of the Arab countries understood his country's stand and its limited capacity to shoulder the burden of such a conflict.

Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal stated following his meeting with Ould Abdallah that the Saudi Kingdom looks forward to reaching a settlement that would ease tension between Morocco and Algeria and avert a confrontation that would involve all the countries of the area.

MOROCCO

SAUDI NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER LEAVES 4 SEPTEMBER

LD051254 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Fes, Sep 5 (MAP)--Saudi Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second vice-president of the council and commander of the Saudi National Guard, left here Tuesday after a visit to Morocco, during which he was received by King Hassan II of Morocco.

At his departure, Prince Abdallah was seen off by Mahjoubi Aherdan, Moroccan postal services and telecommunications minister [of state] Driss Basri, home minister, Abdelwahid Belakziz, information minister, Ahmed Bensouda, the king's adviser, and by Fakhri Shaykh al-Ard, Saudi ambassador to Rabat.

AS-SADAT PLEDGE OF SAHARA SUPPORT WELCOMED

LD041034 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat stated during a press conference he gave in Alexandria in the presence of the West German foreign minister that Egypt is fully prepared and completely determined to give its full support to Morocco in the battle it is waging in the cause of its Sahara and to safeguard its integrity.

Following this statement, Abderrahmane Baddou, Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs, was asked about the attitude of the Moroccan Government toward Egypt's declaration of support for Morocco. He said: The Sahara issue is a national one. Therefore, it focuses people's legitimate concern and constitutes their main preoccupation. Thus it follows that any declaration of support for our legitimate demands must be met on the part of the Moroccan Government with full appreciation and the utmost welcome. Therefore, all the Moroccan people must convey their profuse thanks to the fraternal Egyptian people, whose will has been expressed by President as-Sadat on a topic that has touched the hearts and feelings of all Moroccans.

KING HASSAN ADDRESSES TROOPS BACK FROM ZAIRE

LD042204 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] King Hassan II today is inspecting the Fifth Expeditionary Force, which has returned from Zaire.

The event is taking place at Ifrane Airport and is being attended by senior state officials. The king decorated the commander of the Fifth Expeditionary Force and his deputy, among others. The king said:

[Hassan--begin recording] "We have come today to honor the Fifth Expeditionary Force, which was sent to Zaire at the request of its legitimate government and its legitimate president, our friend President Mobutu, to defend the integrity, sovereignty and independence of Zaire. We insisted on meeting this force in person to express to it in the name of our people and all free men in Africa and the world our satisfaction, gratitude and pride in what it has done and its behavior in an African nation very far from its own nation.

"Once again we thank you for your work. We also praise our soldiers in the Sahara, who are fighting and suffering, and say to them: Be patient; in several months you will find yourselves stronger, because new officers will graduate, new soldiers will be trained and new weapons will be received, and, God willing, we will be able to defend our soil from (Guera) to Tangier in implementation of the (?March) oath to defend the unity of our soil from the strait to the Sahara. Let the soldiers of Zaire and Bir Enzaran know that they strive to defend one objective: freedom--individual and collective--dignity, and the eager expectation of the present generations for the horizons they have chosen, socially, economically and politically. I beseech God to preserve your health and your living conscience so that you soldiers, NCO's and officers will remain loyal to our slogan: God, the homeland and the king. [end recording]

WESTERN SAHARA

TANJUG: POLISARIO APPROVES SPAIN'S STAND ON W. SAHARA

LD022112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0941 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, September 2 (TANJUG)--Permanent representative of the POLISARIO Front in Madrid, Ahmed Bouhari, today stated that POLISARIO assesses as favourable Madrid's latest stand on the Western Sahara problem. This is primarily because the Spanish Government considers that the decolonization process in this former Spanish colony has not yet been completed and that today, POLISARIO is the only legitimate representative of the Saharan people.

POLISARIO underlines that in taking this stand, Spain is actually fully disassociating itself from the tripartite Madrid treaty signed by Spain, Morocco and Mauritania late in 1975. Under the treaty, Franco's regime delivered Western Sahara into the hands of Morocco and Mauritania, without previously allowing the Saharan people their right to self-determination.

Stressing that Spain's present stand contributes to the search for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Maghreb, POLISARIO representative Bouhari expressed the hope that Spain will show even more initiative in the future, and not wait for events to force it to adjust to new developments.

The POLISARIO spokesman also said that the Saharan people expect the nonaligned conference's full support in realizing their right to self-determination and in the search for the peaceful settlement of the war in Western Sahara.

AS-SADAT, BEGIN GIVE NEWS CONFERENCE IN HAIFA 5 SEP

As-Sadat Statement

TA051152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 5 Sep 79 TA

[Egyptian President as-Sadat's address at joint news conference with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa, preceded by Menahem Begin's introduction--live; in English]

[Text] [Begin] [Introductory remarks indistinct, picking up in progress]...are of importance to the peace-making process. They actually turn the peace treaty, the (?great) documents which we signed, into a living reality. The president will now make a statement, I will follow suit.

During the talks in Haifa we reached several agreements which we shall announce at later stage. Of course, there are issues on which we differ as well and we shall be referred after the statement made by the president and my own to answer your questions.

Ladies and gentlemen, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

[As-Sadat] My dear friend prime minister, ladies and gentlemen: Let me seize this opportunity to express my gratitude to my friend, Prime Minister Begin, who gave me the opportunity to meet with the population of Haifa--Jews and Arabs. I was very keen, really, to visit this town--I never visited it before. In all candor I am indebted to the population here, Jews and Arabs, for the very warm welcome they accorded to me and, I think, it is accorded, mainly, to the Egyptian people who share with the Israeli people--here and everywhere--all the intentions to keep the momentum for the peace process and to reach a comprehensive peace settlement once and for all, for all those who live in this region.

As I said yesterday in my speech immediately after I arrived: In the last 2 years we have really made a great achievement. None can believe in such a short time--2 years in November 1977 and now we are in September 1979--could all these big events have taken place and change the course of history. And, as I told the Haifa population, that we have succeeded to fulfill what we have agreed upon in Jerusalem--the prime minister and me--that the October War is the end of the wars. We have achieved also the understanding and friendship which enabled us to sit together and continue and persevere for the achievement of the comprehensive peace settlement. Camp David agreements and the treaty between Egypt and Israel--both are a very solid cornerstone for the comprehensive peace settlement in this area. It is only a matter of time when everybody will join, I have no doubt in this.

As I said in Alexandria: I have no differences--in the sense of differences between me and Prime Minister Begin or between Egypt and Prime Minister Begin. My main aim was to continue the process of normalization, meeting with the Israeli people in Haifa after I met with them in Jerusalem and in Beersheba and to continue the discussions for the achievement of the comprehensive settlement, namely--at this precise moment--the full autonomy that we have agreed upon in Camp David and including Jerusalem.

Yesterday and today, we have really made a very intensive discussion about all the issues. There had been an issue of the United Nations force or the observers which the Soviet Union raised. Well, we decided, Prime Minister Begin and I, to take the whole matter in our hands, both of us, through a temporary agreement until we meet with our friends in America and reach a permanent agreement to solve this.

The Soviet veto will never stop or end the peace process. On the contrary, it will give it more momentum.

There are other matters that we have discussed and agreed upon and certain matters that we have discussed and disagreed upon. We think that like we have taken in our hands the matter of the United Nations forces and the borders issue--we think also that we shall continue together and with our friends in the United States--to meet on the various levels--either on a summit level between prime minister Begin and me or on a ministerial level--to continue the discussions and to solve and bridge the differences between us in the field where there are differences between us.

I seize this opportunity to invite prime minister Begin to come and visit me in Egypt so that we can continue what we have agreed upon that we shall meet on all levels in the future until we reach an agreement upon the full autonomy, including Jerusalem, and all the issues for the future and for the achievement of comprehensive peace in the area. Thank you very much.

Begin Statement

TA041220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1120 GMT 5 Sep 79 TA

[Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's statement at joint press conference with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa--live; in English]

[Text] Thank you, Mr President. I would like to express my full agreement with the statement made by the president, that the cordiality of the meetings between our peoples is a reflection of the warmth and the friendship between ourselves.

Yes, indeed, the president saw the people of Israel in Jerusalem, Beersheba and in Haifa. I saw the people of Egypt in Cairo and in Alexandria. Both of us saw the people en masse, having, cheering and expressing their deep wish for peace between our nations, for cooperation, for friendship. This is the blessing of the good days.

The Camp David agreement was signed a year ago, a few days less, but almost a year ago since the great events took place and we made real progress. I am grateful to the president for his invitation. We didn't yet determine the date of our next meeting or the place. We shall do so through our channels, through our direct contacts. As you know, we have a direct line--and we shall in the next few weeks determine both the place and the time of our next private meeting. Our colleagues in the negotiating teams, in the meantime, will do their very important work.

Now, we reached in principle an agreement, as the president said, about the controlling process of the peace treaty in Sinai during the period of the next months and 2 and ½ years, on a bilateral basis, but other details will be dealt with by the ministers of Egypt and Israel, together with our American friends.

Secondly, we reached in principle an agreement on the oil issue and on the quantity which will be supplied or sold by Egypt to Israel and, again, there are several details which will be open for negotiations between the competent ministers.

Israel dedided to turn over Santa Katerina to Egypt before 19 November because of the symbolic importance of this date connected with the visit of President as-Sadat to Jerusalem, nearly 2 years ago. But, we also decided that all the arrangements which were predetermined in the wake of the normalization should be enforced.

Namely, the tourism will continue during the intervening weeks both with the use of the airfields, in the air and on the land. So, it will continue also the period of normalization and there will be, from this point of view, no change. This is very important also for the peace-making process--the continuation of the normalization. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

Journalists' Questions

TA051255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1125 GMT 5 Sep 79 TA

[Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin joint news conference at Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa--live; in English]

[Text] [Larry Frish, Metro Media Television News] To President as-Sadat: Mr as-Sadat, you mentioned Haifa as an example of brotherhood between Jews and Arabs. Did you find that your stay here was more conducive to interchange of ideas with Prime Minister Begin because of that?

[As-Sadat] Of course. Really, I have enjoyed my stay; I have enjoyed it, first of all, before I reached Haifa in the sea, the Carmel Mountains and then the very warm welcome that was accorded to me, and I shall never forget what I heard from the Israelis, either Jews or Arabs. In Arabic I heard the same slogans that my people used in Egypt whenever I visit there. I think this is of utmost importance for us to know each other and I am quite satisfied with the results of the discussions and talks between Prime Minister Begin and me.

[Ilan Kefir, YEDI'OT AHARONOT] Mr President, we have raised the subject of Jerusalem. What exactly are your demands on this issue and, if possible, another question: There is a feeling among some Israelis that Egypt is concerned more with the return of the lands than with a real peace. What can you tell these people?

[As-Sadat] Well, I heard the first question but the second, I didn't hear.

[Kefir] I'll repeat the second question.

[Dan Patir] Please, speak to the microphone.

[Kefir] There is a feeling among some Israelis that Egypt is concerned more with the return of the land than with a real peace. What can you tell these people?

[As-Sadat] For the first question: About Jerusalem, it is quite natural because at Camp David we stated that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank. When we are discussing the full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza, for sure we are discussing the Jerusalem issue, but it had much more importance because it is a sensitive matter for the free religions who [as heard] started, thanks to God, on Mount Sinai in Egypt. This is for Jerusalem.

I have expressed to Prime Minister Begin, Prime Minister Begin has expressed his views. We need more time, more careful study for the whole thing--and it is quite natural. Then, let me come to the second question--that we are much more eager to have the land rather than the peace. Well, I don't agree with this because, for the very simple reason that today, for instance, there has been a very big issue--the threat of the Soviet Union using the veto--well, it took 5 or 10 minutes only between Prime Minister Begin and me to agree upon the fact that: Let us take the whole thing in our hands and continue our peace process together.

Well, I don't think this is returning of land that we have agreed upon.

And, then, the visit. I don't really like this tone of returning the land and so. We are not returning land or so. We are--as I said in my speech yesterday--we are building peace, we are building new understanding not only for this area but for the whole world: A new order, that we can overcome all these difficulties in one leap and miraculously change the enmity into friendship.

So, I don't agree with you at all on the second question and there is nothing that indicates that our utmost effort is for the comprehensive peace settlement for our generation rather than any other thing.

[Begin] Ladies and gentlemen, the president mentioned Jerusalem and told you that I expressed my opinion to him. As the president mentioned Jerusalem and he told you that I expressed to him my opinion. He expressed here his own opinion. Now, let me also tell you what I told my dear friend, President as-Sadat, about Jerusalem and our attitude toward this great historic issue. Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, it is an indivisible city. There is completely free access to the holy shrines by sons of all religions, without any exception, completely protected and guaranteed by the law of the country. Those holy shrines are being administered by representatives of the religions respectively, without any interference by Israel. This is the attitude and the point of view of Israel. On this, indeed, we differ. It is on one of those issues to which I hinted in my introductory remarks. This is the attitude of Israel, I think, supported by almost every citizen in Israel.

As far as the Camp David agreement is concerned, we stand by it, we are faithful to it, we want to carry it out to the word: For autonomy, for the Palestinian Arabs, inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. The negotiations go on. President as-Sadat and I wrote a joint letter to President Carter stating that for these negotiations we reserve 1 year. There still is time to go. We, of course, want to make real progress. We hope our colleagues will make progress. But, we, all of us should be faithful to what we wrote and signed in the Camp David agreement. Thank you very much.

[Hanna Zemer, DAVAR] Mr President, Sir. In your after-dinner speech last night you mentioned again that for peace to be lasting it would have to be a comprehensive peace and you also attached a warning about possible misconceptions. I would like to follow this up, Mr President, by trying to find out in what sense the lasting peace would have to be comprehensive. It is in a general sense, that this area cannot be at peace without a comprehensive settlement or does it imply a possible disruption of the peace process between Egypt and Israel unless other (?forums) are also included?

[As-Sadat] Well, I have stated yesterday, exactly as you said, that the Palestinian question is the core and heart of all the conflict here, which we lived for 31 years until now in the area.

First, let me tell you this: In my speech now I said that we have already laid the cornerstone for comprehensive peace. This cornerstone consists of Camp David and the treaty between Egypt and Israel. I said more: That my promise to you in Jerusalem has been fulfilled. There will be no war after the October War. Number three: As I promised you in Jerusalem also, that there is a security issue to be recognized--that has been fulfilled between Egypt and Israel.

This may answer your question about the breaking of peace also.

Now, why did I come to Haifa? As an answer to the visit that my friend Prime Minister Begin extended to me. I didn't come because we have differences in oil or in the United Nations forces, because, as I told you now, we have reached in 10 minutes--well, if the Soviet Union wants to maneuver, well, let us take the whole thing in our own hands and we took it, really.

The oil, for instance--it need not have brought me here, apart from meeting the Israeli people here. But, it wouldn't have made me come here because there are differences of opinion on the oil issue or so, because, as I told you, we have decided on it also in a few minutes between Prime Minister Begin and me.

I came, mainly, because we have pledged together when we signed in Camp David, and when we signed the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty. We have not only pledged but designed the whole process of a comprehensive peace settlement, not a separate agreement like some others say. I think I have answered your question.

[Patir] We can't hear you; could you raise your voice please.

[('Abdul Wahab) Israeli television--in Arabic, superimposed with Hebrew translation] My question is to the president and is composed of two parts. The first part: In a situation of normalization between Israel and Egypt and the opening of borders, will the inhabitants of the West Bank, just as the Israeli citizens, be able to cross these borders into Cairo. The second question: You reported in Cairo that Egypt is ready to return to Arab solidarity on the condition that a sincere Arab summit meeting is convened. Have you received any positive reaction to this proposal from the Arab countries and what is Morocco's attitude to this position?

[As-Sadat--in Arabic, superimposed with Hebrew translation] I will begin with the first question touching upon the issue of whether, after the normalization of relations, the inhabitants of the West Bank will be able to go to Cairo through the Sinai. The answer is positive. Today, Prime Minister Begin and I agreed that, immediately after the completion of the first stage of the withdrawal from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad, the borders will be open between us for the inhabitants of Gaza. We did not mention the West Bank. However, you mentioned it and the answer is positive. Whatever applies to Gaza also applies to the West Bank. Namely, there will be no need--after the first stage of withdrawal and the normalization of relations and the opening of our mutual borders--for any external factor to mediate between us. This issue of the borders in the Sinai will be handled by us, either applying it to Gaza or the West Bank. The people who will be able to reach the borders will be able to cross into Cairo. The same rules apply whether the person is Arab or Israeli.

Regarding the second part of your question: I want to correct something. The term Egypt's return to Arab solidarity is, in my opinion, a distorted term. Egypt has never withdrawn from Arab solidarity. If the Arabs want to reconcile themselves with Egypt it is their own business. However, Egypt has never condemned Arab solidarity at all.

There is a family problem between us and our Arab brothers, and we better discuss it among ourselves. However, there is one basic thing which is: Camp David and the treaty between Egypt and Israel--as I have already said and replied--these two constitute the solid cornerstone for the existence of a comprehensive peace in the area.

We are still working on it, as I have already said in my statement which was corroborated by Prime Minister Begin.

[Patir] Ladies and Gentlemen, may I ask our Israeli friends to give others a chance to also ask questions. May I ask Mrs (Adayat) from the Egyptian press to come forward.

[(Adayat), Egyptian press] Mr President, have you achieved any progress during your talks with Mr Begin on autonomy rule and if so, what is the progress? And may I ask another question, Mr President: Do you expect any Arab countries to join the peace process?

[As-Sadat] Well, for the first question: We have already signed in Camp David an agreement in which we have put certain principles for the comprehensive settlement and for solving the Palestinian question, starting with the full autonomy. Let me tell you this so that everyone can hear it: We are not and we cannot decide the fate of the Palestinians. They should decide with us or, like it is stated in Camp David, after 3 years from the start of the transitional period they should have their say, like we said in the Camp David agreements.

However, in my meetings with Prime Minister Begin we do not work on the deails. Our ministers are working on the details of elections and so on. We discussed the principles rather than the details. The second question please.

[(Adayat)] Do you expect any other Arab countries to join the peace process soon?

[As-Sadat] Well, they are welcome. Yes, I anticipate that by the end of this year, insha'allah.

[Patir] Mr (Hamali), please come forward.

[Ahmad (Hamali), Hebrew Department, Cairo Radio--in Hebrew] Mr Prime Minister, I want to pose two questions. The first one: On the eve of As-Sadat's visit to Haifa, Israeli political reporters were informed that the Israeli Government intended to make several gestures on the occasion of the visit of President as-Sadat, including among other things, the release of several Palestinian prisoners who are inhabitants of the West Bank, Gaza and northern Sinai; the early return of the Santa Katherina Monastery to Egypt. An Israeli decision has been adopted on the second point and we are welcoming it. What about the first point?

The second part is: Obviously, Israel is taking far-reaching steps on the road to peace but, on the other hand, Israel insists on establishing permanent settlements in the territories. How is it possible to reconcile the two issues?

[Begin] Thank you very much for your expression of understanding and friendship for our decision which I announced here about Santa Katherina. As far as prisoners are concerned, we always bear in mind our security. Therefore, there must be a permanent check by men who deal with these issues of security. We must remember what is going on as a result of the criminal activities of the so-called PLO which is bent on the destruction of Israel according to their charter--and they say so openly. Of course, they will never achieve the aim but this is their declared aim and, then, they always attack civilians--men, women and children. During the last month, great tragedies happened. Therefore, we must be very careful. But, your question will be taken into consideration.

Now, as far as our actions are concerned, I would like to explain the main problem.

My dear friend, we have to deal with the issue of our lives. To many countries this issue of a Palestinian state, of the so-called PLO taking over, turning any territory they would have under their control into a Soviet base and creating a mortal danger to Israel may be a matter of serious policy to many countries. To us it is a matter of our lives and the lives of our children. Therefore, what we want and what we strive for is to live together with our Arab neighbors in peace, in understanding and in human dignity and in common advancement. This is our progressive human and humanitarian aim and, hence, the idea of autonomy which is our idea and it was--I am grateful for this--accepted by President as-Sadat and by President Carter at Camp David. It means that the Palestinian Arabs living in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District--they, democratically, through a secret ballot, elect the administrative council as it is written in the Camp David and in the joint letter of President as-Sadat and myself to President Carter after the world self-governing authority--they will elect their own administrative council and it will deal with the daily affairs without any interference by us. We shall, of course, have to reserve security as a result of the reasons I have already explained to you. This can be a very great change.

Now, what we suggest is that our negotiating teams faithfully keep to the commitments in the Camp David agreement. I am very glad that President as-Sadat also expressed the same opinion, herewith are all of us faithful to what we signed at Camp David--or rather agreed at Camp David and signed in Washington on 17 December last year--as we are in connection with the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, great progress will be made. I believe many other countries will join the peace-making process, insha'-allah. [laughter]

I also want to say that we did not sign a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Our real aim is a comprehensive peace settlement so that finally there is peace throughout the region of the Middle East and no more bloodshed and no more suffering and all the nations will live in friendship and in cooperation.

[Abie Nathan] Mr Prime Minister, you and President as-Sadat have obviously made giant steps on the road to peace because you have been able to talk and reason with each other. It may be wishful thinking, but if tomorrow the PLO were prepared to recognize the State of Israel, to stop this violence against our civilians, to accept 242, to revoke the sections of the covenant which calls for the end of Israel, is it possible or what are the conditions for you to want to talk with them, or do you believe that we can reach a comprehensive peace without involving them in the peace process?

[Begin] You know my friend, sometimes people say I do not wish to answer a hypothetical question, and you put so many hypotheses into your question that I, of course, easily could repeat that I will not do so. I will answer your question. If all that happened, the so-called PLO would cease to be what it is and, therefore, I can say on the base of experience, I don't believe it can or it will happen, but that is not enough. I will speak to you with complete candor. This organization is both in aim and in methods a genocidal organization. We have an experience which we cannot and shall never forget of the 30's and 40's. And, when we read a document in which it is clearly stated--I can quote it, I don't need it now--that the State of Israel must be wiped off the map, and, when we see emissaries of that [organization] coming to a place, Nahariyya, and killing a father and a small girl, or to Ma'alot and massacring 18 schoolchildren etcetera, and then we can say that the method is a result of the aim, and therefore, that so-called PLO is no partner to any negotiations.

We want our neighbors, the Palestinian Arabs, to be around the table. We invited them. It is written also in the Camp David agreement, but we did not mention the so-called PLO, not at all because of the character of that organization. Now, may I tell you, we are not the only object of the attack by the so-called PLO. Yesterday Mr 'Arafat attacked, violently, Egypt, President as-Sadat, the peace treaty, the Camp David agreement, anything we did. This is now their attitude. It is very interesting, paradoxical, that as we signed peace and we are doing our best to proceed with it, instead of being praised by people, there are some circles who condemn the peace process. There is an absolutely curious paradox, and therefore, in summing up I would like to say: We want to live in peace with our Arab neighbors including the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, but that murderous organization you mentioned is not a party to those negotiations.

[Question in Arabic by unidentified correspondent] [Hebrew translation of Arabic question and As-Sadat's answer in Arabic are interrupted by a 2-minute break in transmission--coverage resumes as As-Sadat's answer is translated into Hebrew] In Alexandria, before I came, that the objective behind my arrival here is--as I said in a previous answer--a comprehensive peace and autonomy for the Palestinians and Jerusalem. Prime Minister Begin explained his position regarding Jerusalem, we are divided on this question although there are some meeting points between us: We agree on the indivisibility of Jerusalem, for example. However, I told Prime Minister Begin that 800 million Muslims in the world are looking forward to an Arab Jerusalem and it is impossible to ignore this. We have our view, Prime Minister Begin has his view and, as I have said, this subject requires negotiations, talks, meetings and many studies. You are asking me if we will finish [the autonomy negotiations] the end of this year. I repeat what I said yesterday: I am optimistic by nature. What is certain though is that even if we do not reach [the goal by the end of the year] we will have moved a very long way toward the goal, toward what you have spoken about. Thank you.

[Unidentified ABC news correspondent] My question is for President as-Sadat. President as-Sadat, you recently said that you are optimistic and an agreement would be reached on autonomy and on Jerusalem by the end of the year. Based on the comments that were made here earlier about Jerusalem, are you still optimistic about reaching an agreement on Jerusalem by the end of the year?

[As-Sadat] For sure Jerusalem is, as I have already stated and as Prime Minister Begin stated also, a very sensitive matter for all of us--the three religions. Despite that, as I told you, there are fields, for instance, of agreement and there are fields of differences, as I have already stated now. Let me repeat what I have already said in Arabic as an answer to the question that was put before me, before you: If we shall not, by the end of this year, put the final touch at least we shall have to reach or to achieve a very big step toward what we are after, that is, comprehensive peace, because the question of Jerusalem or the autonomy that we are discussing now, the aim of our meeting, the aim of our work now is to reach and establish a comprehensive peace settlement so that we can agree upon all the points of differences like we have done between Egypt and Israel. So, yes, I am optimistic, and I think if we don't reach by the end of this year the final touch that I spoke about in Alexandria, I think we will be leaping a very big step toward this, and as Prime Minister Begin said, we have one year to reach the agreement achieved in Camp David regarding the full autonomy. A year means we have about 5 months more, until 1980. So, I am absolutely optimistic.

[Unidentified correspondent] Thank you very much.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES ARAB-JEWISH SOCIETY

NC052056 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Sep 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat received Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman at the Dan Carmel Hotel this evening. Weizman stated after the meeting that his talks with President as-Sadat were very fruitful, and dealt mainly with issues pertaining to Sinai and the military agreement. There were no disagreements in this regard, he said.

President as-Sadat also received Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres. Peres stated after the meeting that his meeting with the president was splendid. He added that President as-Sadat gave him a summary of the talks he held with Menahem Begin this morning.

The president also met this evening with members of the Arab-Jewish Friendship Society in Haifa. The president delivered a speech during this meeting in which he thanked the society members. He said that he was happy to see, upon his arrival in Haifa for the first time, Arab and Jewish citizens standing together shouting the same slogans which the Egyptian people shout in Cairo.

The president said: The suffering and pain have ended with the peace initiative, although there are some in the Arab world who still live with the mentality of the past.

The president said that Egypt will continue to bear its responsibility in full toward its Arab brothers, peace and its neighbor Israel. He added that if any of the Arab brothers has a better solution than the one we offered, we are prepared to follow him immediately.

The president said that one of the Arab presidents was asked: What is the solution? The Arab president replied: Let us wait 20 years. President as-Sadat said: We cannot wait all this time and leave our Arab brothers to suffer in the occupied Arab territory in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He added: They do not want to face reality. The man on the street in the Arab world has understood the peace initiative, and 41 million Egyptians understand the meaning of peace and support you here. We in Egypt are ready to extend to you what you want, because this has been Egypt's mission throughout its long history. It does not disavow its Arab brothers, values or principles. We have chosen peace, and there can be no going back. As a democracy Egypt is an open country, unlike those of our Arab brothers. We are rebuilding Egypt in order not to lag behind our contemporary world. We are doing this in the light of our true and tolerant Shari'ah [religious laws] and the noble Arab values. You can have complete confidence in Egypt. We hope the stand taken by our Arab brothers in the rejectionist front will not last long, both for you and for the brothers in the occupied territories in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. I am still optimistic as I have been in the past.

The president said: I was greeted today by every man, young man and woman in Haifa, both Jews and Arabs. They all came out to greet me, because peace is the hope of everyone and is wished for by everyone. We can deal with the civilized world concept and live happily as neighbors and achieve what we want for our future.

The president emphasized: Egypt is beind you and supports you in all your plans. You will have the opportunity to visit Cairo when we open the borders after the first withdrawal phase at the end of this year.

BEGIN SPEECH AT 5 SEP CEREMONIAL DINNER REPORTED

TA052157 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2118 GMT 5 Sep 79 TA

[Address in English by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at state banquet in honor of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa--live]

[Text] In extending a heartfelt welcome to the president of Egypt, to his gracious lady, to their lovely daughter, to all our Egyptian friends, may I say that these visits to our beautiful, ancient and rebuilt city and harbor of Haifa, whose people, Mr President, took you to their hearts--as you could have seen yesterday and even more so today--this visit is a noble response by the president and his entourage to my visit to another beautiful and ancient Mediterranean port and city, famous Alexandria. These mutual visits pave the spirit of understanding and friendship, continue to make the peace we concluded a living reality. We all hope that so it will be in the future.

Admittedly, ladies and gentlemen, it is an unusual time, characterized by a paradox. My friends, peace is being attacked. Usually, and in other times we remember, war was being condemned as a tragic, horrifying phenomenon causing unspeakable suffering to human beings, orphaning of children, bereavement of families, destruction of moral and other values. War was always deemed to be a disaster to all those involved in it and to others as well. There was even a brave, alas, a fruitless attempt by Briand and Kellogg to outlaw war forever as an instrument of national policy.

Now, what is happening before our eyes? Now peace, not war, is condemned. In international conference halls, by official communiques, by various spokesmen; the object of all these negative statements is the peace treaty Egypt and Israel have concluded, signed, ratified and duly brought into effect. Consider, my friends, what did these two nations do? They put an end to the state of war that lasted for 31 years. They pledged not to raise arms against each other again, to cooperate in friendship with each other in all spheres of human endeavor, interest and activity. What a damaging action? What a horrible new reality in our time?

This is, perhaps, the most amazing paradox of our days. What has always been a praiseworthy cause for joy and rejoicing has become, in certain circles, a cause of alarm. I do believe, my friend, Mr President, that our answer to all this is simple: We are patient. We did our duty. Our nations and their representatives took a momentous decision to bring peace; yes, a general, comprehensive peace settlement to the war-torn Middle East. It is a good, God-blessed decision. No words of wrathful, artificial condemnation can change its real nature. We shall not be discouraged. We shall proceed with our efforts. We signed a great, international, human document, a peace treaty. We will carry it out in good faith, in cooperation, in understanding, in friendship, for the good of our peoples, of the region and of the world.

At Camp David, ladies and gentlemen, we reached a second agreement concerning the full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. It is also a good, positive, progressive agreement, to which we should be faithful. In this agreement there are constructive clarities, not what some call ambiguities.

If we base the negotiations between our competent teams, headed by Prime Minister Dr Khalil and Interior Minister Dr Burg, on the clear stipulations of the Camp David agreement, we can, as we both, Mr President, wrote to our friend President Carter, during a year reach an agreement on the outstanding issues and set yet another example of how understanding between nations can be achieved and how they can live together in peace and security, in human dignity, in common advancement.

On this issue, too, let us not pay attention to the negativists, to those who condemn agreement for peace instead of war, and let us proceed with our efforts in complete faithfulness to what we agreed upon and signed and the time will come when others will see the justice of our intentions and our actions.

Ladies and gentlemen, with your permission, I raise my glass to his excellency the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to all our distinguished guests, to peace, to our friendship, to the cooperation, prosperity and happiness of our ancient nations. Lehayim. [applause]

As-Sadat Address

TA052208 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2125 GMT 5 Sep 79 TA

[Address in English by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at a state banquet in his honor hosted by Prime Minister Begin at the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa--live]

[Text] Bismallah, my dear friend Prime Minister Begin, Mrs Begin, dear friends. Once again we meet in an atmosphere of amity and friendship. Once again we lay a new brick on the foundation of peace. Once again we see a smile on every face and find joy in every heart. This is the essence of peace; this is the only road to the future. We are determined to take that road no matter what the obstacles might be. We made a firm commitment to our peoples and all the nations of the world to pursue the noble goal of peace and reconciliation. This is not merely a line of policy, it is a sacred mission that started the day I visited Jerusalem. It is an irreversible stream which is engraved in the minds and hearts of millions of people of good will everywhere.

To be sure, that road is not full of roses. It is an uphill struggle against formidable odds, but so was the road of the prophets [words indistinct] throughout history. Let us derive from their shining record the wisdom and vision necessary to find our way. Let us vote to overcome all obstacles and remove all barriers. We have effectively dealt with many difficulties in the past. There is no reason why we cannot do the same in the months ahead.

A humane and thoughtful approach to the Palestinian problem can perform miracles. Reconciliation between Israel and the Palestinian people is the shortest way to a new era of peace and happiness. We share a responsibility to set that process in motion. You have your legitimate concerns, similarly they have their legitimate rights and aspirations. We want these ends to meet.

I have dealt with Prime Minister Begin since I launched my initiative. We have experienced agreement and disagreement on several issues, however, we remain always faithful to our goal of reaching a comprehensive peace that covers every nation in the area. We all realize that in the absence of such a comprehensive settlement tension and instability will build up every day. This is a price none of us can afford.

In our meetings yesterday and today we discussed many points that bear directly on the Palestinian question. We will pursue our dialog until we reach agreement. We both know that time is not of the essence. We will solve the remaining problems through resort to reason and mutual understanding. We are not trying to solve the entire question. We are only helping the Palestinian people to take the first step forward. Subsequently they will speak for themselves. This is their inherent right.

Dear friends, yesterday and today I have witnessed something I shall always cherish until the last day of my life. I was very moved by the warm sentiments and by the true example of coexistence here in Haifa between the Jews and the Arabs who are living side by side whom I say today, and no one can recognize who is the Jew and who is the Arab. But one can only feel the warmness of their hearts, the true expression on their faces for peace, for brotherhood, for a better world, for a better future. I have witnessed this here in Haifa and I am very deeply grateful to my dear friend President [as heard] Begin to invite me to visit Haifa here and he didn't tell me about this, and left me to discover it. Let me tell you this. I feel my heart full to the brim with what I have seen and felt. I am very deeply touched and moved to the extent that I told the mayor of Haifa to declare to all the population in Haifa that I extend a visit to every one of them to come, Jew and Arab, and visit with their cousins there in Egypt.

Dear friends, let us join together in a solemn prayer to God Almighty to enlighten our minds and purge our hearts. Let us sow the seeds of love in every corner in our region. Let there be no more suffering, no more violence, no more destruction. God willing we shall succeed.

May I ask you ladies and gentlemen to stand as a salute to my dear friend Prime Minister Begin, Mrs Begin, all the distinguished guests, the people of Haifa, the people of Israel, peace between Egypt and Israel. [applause]

AGREEMENT REACHED ON SUPERVISION OF SINAI

TA060517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister'Ezer Weizman and his Egyptian counterpart Kamal Hasan 'Ali last night consolidated the rules for the joint supervision of both armies of the agreement in the Sinai. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports the details of the agreement: Within 2 weeks joint observation posts will be set up in the buffer zone in the Sinai, joint patrols will be carried out and roadblocks will be erected. Our correspondent emphasizes that to date the buffer zone has been under UN control and both armies were not allowed to move in it.

Another principle agreed upon is: The United States will continue its aerial patrols and the U.S. early warning system will remain to supervise the agreement. This agreement was consolidated with the knowledge and the approval of the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will leave on Sunday for the United States accompanied by his adviser on national security, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, in order to submit the details of the agreement to the U.S. administration. Our correspondent points out that this is an interim agreement and that Israel and Egypt agreed to jointly discuss with the U.S. administration the fulfilment of its commitment to set up an international force which will supervise the agreement between the two countries.

'Ali Comments

TA060617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali comments on the significance of the agreement reached between Israel and Egypt on the issue of supervision of the peace treaty in the Sinai in place of the UN forces.

['Ali, in English--begin recording] We did not agree that a joint patrol will supervise the whole Sinai. No. But the details of this matter will be discussed in Washington with my colleague 'Ezer Weizman and the United States.

Some thoughts have been raised as an alternative in case the United Nations forces will fail to make them complete the mission which they carried out through the past years. The United States of America has to form another multinational force to carry out the mission of the UN forces. This will be discussed in Washington. [end recording]

AS-SADAT GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE TO ISRAELI JOURNALISTS

TA060940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0848 GMT 6 Sep 79 TA

[News conference by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat conducted in English and Arabic with Israeli journalists in the garden of the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa--live]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] [As-Sadat] After Camp David and the signing of the treaty, we are not anymore one man's country. We are a democracy with institutions and with a multi-party system. In the last plebiscite on the treaty only 5,000 said no out of 41 million people. Ask Prime Minister Begin himself when he came [to Egypt] and he just went in the streets like that, without any preparation. He felt what I felt yesterday in the streets of Haifa here.

We are a state, we have a government, we are a state of institutions, we are a democracy--you have to come and see with your own eyes. But don't ever repeat this word lose Sinai and lose peace. Don't ever repeat this. I shall not agree to it.

[Shalom Rozenfeld, MA'ARIV] In a recent interview in the German weekly DER SPIEGEL the president of Syria, Al-Asad, strongly attacked your Middle Eastern policy and yourself personally. Would you like to comment on your position personally and the position of your country in the Arab world now?

[As-Sadat] Well, let me tell you this. I have done my best. Before I visited Jerusalem I visited Damascus. Forty-eight hours before I arrived in Jerusalem I was in Damascus and I had a long session of 5 hours of talks with Al-Asad at his home. I tried to convince him, but the man could not understand or did not want to understand, for many reasons--this is something in the Arab family, no need to tell--but, they chose to sever the relations with Egypt immediately after we signed the treaty in Washington.

Well, what is the situation now? What is the situation of Egypt and what is the situation of others who have severed the relations with us? Egypt is achieving every day, not only in the area but in the whole world, achievements. One day before I arrived here I opened with the foreign minister of Germany one of the giant plants for fertilizers. Before that, we had a meeting in Al-'Arish on 25 May. After that, we shall be having our oil in October. Mount Sinai after that; the first phase of withdrawal.

At the same time, we are conducting the negotiations between us and Israel and the United States for the full autonomy for the Palestinians.

Well, what is [happening] in the other camp? There is a plot in Iraq and he has to remove its president and kill his very intimate friends and to see by himself shot...Saddam Husayn. [sentence as heard] In Syria the situation is deteriorating. They are much more nearer to you here--I can see the borders from the balcony here--than it is from Egypt. Everything is deteriorating, especially after the Lebanese fiasco. What is happening between Morocco, Algeria, Libya? What is happening there on the Gulf? What is taking place there in Saudi Arabia, even? The king left for Switzerland and they speak about some changes there also.

In the middle of this you will find Egypt is the island of peace, the island of love, the island of democracy. If you don't believe this, just come and see it by your own eyes on the spot. So, at one time I said this: Let us see what the Arabs can do without Egypt and what Egypt can do without the Arabs. I think this situation will be cleared by the end of this year.

[Aharon Barne'a, Israeli Radio] Last night, in the last sentence of your speech in the dinner, you asked us to salute the peace between Israel and Egypt. What will it demand for you to envision, not only a situation of no more war but a real peace and cooperation?

[As-Sadat] Believe me, I am open because this step is not a tactical step. This peace process is not a tactical step, it is a strategical one. That is what I told my colleague Al-Asad--that is what I told him there in Damascus 48 hours before I came here.

I envisage open borders, friendship. The people of Haifa--when I extended an invitation to them I knew that the population of Haifa is 250,000. Well, in Alexandria every summer we have 1 and 1/2 million and we can accommodate them. Well, we can accommodate the whole population of Haifa there, in Alexandria. [laughter]

If you ask me about peace: I am not at all worried about the details of the oil problem because, as I have told you, I promised my friend Menahem when we met in my embassy in Washington that oil will continue to flow and it will continue to flow. There are differences, this is a matter for the ministers to decide.

But let me tell you this: When I look to the future, for instance, I am planning to bring the Nile water to Sinai. Sinai will not be isolated anymore like it was before, and, you know, that the tunnel that we built under the Suez Canal will be ready by next summer. After the tunnel is completed I am planning to bring the Nile's sweet water--this is the sweetest water of the four big rivers in the whole world--to Sinai. Well, why not send you some of this sweet water to the Negev Desert as good neighbors. The water has already arrived in Sinai--when I transfer it from the Nile to Sinai. Well, Sinai is on the borders with the Negev. Why not? [There are] lots of possibilities, lots of hopes. At the same time, let me assure you that the decision of war and peace is in Egypt's hands and, as you know, there will be no war after the October War.

[Unidentified HA'ARETZ correspondent] Mr President, as you said, the conditions in Lebanon, Syria and Iraq are most unstable. There has been for years now unrest, incitement, bloodshed...

[As-Sadat] In Iraq, civil war....

[Unidentified HA'ARETZ correspondent] Mr President, as you remember, there is still danger that civil war conditions could develop in the future also in the West Bank. Would you agree, Mr President, that for that reason, for (?attention) to Israel's security reasons, Israel should also be in future in charge of security in the West Bank?

[As-Sadat] During the autonomy period--what we called in Camp David the 5 years, the transition period of 5 years--the Israeli forces will withdraw to the security locations in the West Bank and Gaza. I am of the opinion that we should not cross the bridge until we reach it. The West Bank and Gaza have the full autonomy. After 3 years we will be sitting together. Let me hope that King Husayn resumes his responsibility--like I resumed my responsibility toward Gaza--and sits with us. Until then I don't think anything will harm Israel or will harm the security of Israel.

But, on the other side, you remember when I visited Jerusalem 2 years ago. I said that I recognized two facts: One is that there should not be war after the October War--and thank God we have fulfilled this, once and forever. The second issue that I said was that there is a security issue to be met on both sides. Let us sit together around the table, as civilized people, and discuss this security issue. Until this moment, this is my view. Whatever comes--I don't think any one of you or in my country could have imagined that in 2 years, after 2 years, I am sitting now, relaxed, here, and hailed by the whole population of Haifa in such a warm feeling that I shall always feel indebted to those people of Haifa here, Jews and Arabs.

So, let us take it step by step. But, I am not at all ignoring the security issue. But, let us always take every step when the proper time comes.

[Eli Laniyado, Jerusalem Television--in Arabic with superimposed Hebrew translation] Your Honor the President, regarding the Palestinians who come from West Bank, whollive in the West Bank and Gaza, it appears that they are refusing so far to join the talks. What is Egypt's position on this refusal and does Egypt think that there is any new possibility of a solution to the problem?

[As-Sadat--in Arabic, with superimposed Hebrew translation] Maybe you heard me say that the participation of the Palestinians, at this stage, in my opinion, is not necessary, is not essential. This does not mean that if they do indeed ask to join in, we will refuse. Not at all. If they wish to join in, they are wanted, but because we are now dealing with the autonomy and not with the future of the Palestinians after the transition period of 5 years, because we are speaking only about the autonomy in order to set them on a secure road, I think that even if they refuse, their presence is not essential. But, in 3 years, their presence will be essential, as the Camp David agreement says, because after the 3 years attention will be drawn to their future and they will have to participate; but within the Camp David agreement they will be able to use a veto on any decision they do not approve of.

[No'ar Moses, YEDI'OT AHARONOT] I would like to ask you what is the most important achievement in this visit?

[As-Sadat] Well, the most important achievement in my view is that we have cemented our agreements in Camp David and the treaty between Egypt and Israel, and we are ready together, Menahem Begin and I, to face whatever comes; and, for instance, this issue of the United Nations forces--well, we decided together to take the whole thing in our hands.

We need not go and convince the Soviet Union or anyone else--we have taken the matter in our hands and we shall be working out the details for the supervision of the security issue in Sinai, until we have agreed upon a temporary agreement to be concluded between us with our friends the Americans also, so that we can continue to face our obligations of Camp David and the treaty as well.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr President, with all your belief in the tactical--not tactical, but strategic moves for peace--there is some linkage with the autonomy. How do you foresee the necessary progress in the autonomy talks in order not to impede the broader peace process?

[As-Sadat] In the first place, let me tell you this: Our work is dedicated to a comprehensive peace settlement. It started with my initiative in the Knesset, in my speech there. It continued in Camp David and with the signing of the treaty. There are lots of details in this matter of the full autonomy. As I said yesterday, heaps of reports we shall be receiving about, for instance, the elections, how could the elections be done, so and so--and we have to decide upon it, Begin and me, but let me tell you this in all candor: We shouldn't jump over this period and say that the future of Palestine will be so, the Palestinians will be so and so. No. They are not with us and we can't decide anything behind their backs. Let us have them. The only thing that your colleague asked me is this: Let us stand fast together and agree together after differences, we have differences and we have fields of differences, fields of agreements. This is quite natural, as human beings; but let us stick together to the cornerstone of the whole comprehensive settlement, that is, Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Everything after that will be solved easily. But, if we reach the moment when we, I mean, when we face any conflict between us, difference of opinion, yes, it is natural; but conflict, I don't think we shall have any conflict between us here.

[Shlomo (Galom), Jerusalem Radio and Television--in Arabic with superimposed Hebrew translation] Mr President, what is your opinion of the chances for completion of the peace process in the Middle East?

[As-Sadat--In Arabic with superimposed Hebrew translation] As I said already and as you heard me say, I am optimistic by nature. The peace process will continue, with the Lord's aid, and we are going--and nobody imagined 2 years ago that the initiative would come, afterward Camp David would come and, in its wake, the signing of the agreement, the tours, the mutual visits and the attempt to renew the natural relations between the neighbors. All these great achievements, nobody imagined they would come. So I say, believe me, as I have said in the past, the peace process has begun and will be completed with God's will.

[Hanna Zemer, DAVAR] Mr President, you mentioned yesterday in your opening statement to the press at the press conference that it may be useful to have a summit conference at some stage in the future with President Carter. I was wondering whether you have a certain period of time in mind, now or closer to the end of the year?

[As-Sadat] Well, me, myself, I welcome the idea to meet with Carter and Begin; but yesterday I didn't say that there is a summit, I said that there should be exchange of views either on summit level between me and Begin or on ministerial level--but I didn't say at all that I am looking forward for this, but Carter is a dear friend, Carter is the unknown soldier behind what we have reached here, and I welcome any meeting with him, but I didn't say it yesterday.

[Zemer] Mr President, what would you write if you were asked to...

[As-Sadat] I beg your pardon?

[Zemer] We all have to go home now, and write an article summing up your visit. What would you write if you had to write it instead of us?

[As-Sadat] Thank God I am not a journalist any more. [laughter] Thank God. That is a very difficult job for me. But, if I, if you asked me my idea, I would say this. I do not know if it is by coincidence, I wonder if it is only coincidence that a few days before I arrived here we found, my archeologists found the very famous city (Ay'on) where Joseph lived, married and studied and where Plato also studied. We have found the houses of the priests. My archeologists now are doing their best to locate the house of Joseph. I have told my friend Yadin yesterday to come and join efforts with my archeologists, but, let me tell you this, when we find the house where Joseph married and brought his two sons and studied also--and it was 3,000 years before, when it was the capital of the culture all over the world because, as I told you, Plato was there, learned and was examined before they accepted him in (Ay'on). (Ay'on)--this we found 15 km from Cairo, in a place called (Matariyah). Whenever we find the house of Joseph--my archeologists say that they have found the location of the houses of all the priests there--and his father-in-law was a priest and they told me that they will be trying to locate Joseph's house. We l, it is a matter--I don't know, as I told you, I wonder whether it is by coincidence or anything else, that this happened a few days before, but write this: Whenever we find the house of Moses, I shall refuse any Israeli claim of territory. [laughter]

[Zemer] Thank you very much, Mr President. [applause]

AS-SADAT HAILS PEACE PROSPECTS IN DEPARTURE SPEECH

TA061145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1231 GMT 6 Sep 79 TA

[Speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in English at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his departure from Israel--live]

[Text] Bismallah, President Navon, Prime Minister Begin, Mrs Navon, Mrs Begin, dear friends: We came to Haifa with a message of love and friendship. We leave today with a renewed sense of hope and confidence in the future. The sentiments expressed by every Israeli throughout our visit were overwhelming. I interpret this not only as a message to the Egyptian people, but also as a vote of confidence to the prospects of peace. It was equally heartening to find a clear realization of the true nature of the peace we are working to achieve. It is a comprehensive peace that encompasses every aspect of the dispute. What we have accomplished constitutes a giant step of unparalleled dimensions, but it remains a first step that should be cemented and fortified by other important steps. Each and every one of us shares the historic responsibility of translating this commitment into a living reality. The talks I held with my friend Prime Minister Begin were constructive. They were conducted in the spirit of Jerusalem and Camp David. We were both aware of the vital necessity to make progress on the Palestinian question soon. We are determined to pursue this goal in the months ahead with all vigor and in full awareness of our mission. I am very pleased with the ever-growing friendship between our peoples. Very soon our relations will reach a new era for our common benefit. This driving spirit must be invested to spread the blessings of peace to every corner in the region.

YADIN INTERVIEWED ON ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF HAIFA TALKS

TA060800 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Sep 79 TA

[Text] On a scale measuring political achievements, the Haifa meeting was a success as far as Israel is concerned. This was stated by Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin in an interview on this morning's newsreel. Professor Yadin believes that it is conceivable that Jordan will be the next to join the autonomy talks. However, according to him, we do not have any specific information on this issue. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen spoke to the deputy prime minister. [begin recording]

[Yadin] This kind of visit is of utmost importance in this process which we call peace and normalization. He saw exactly the [word indistinct] of the Haifa residents. They received him with deep love. He saw the city. He saw how people live here. He saw what Israel is all about and other things. All in all, I think that, along with other meetings, this was a very successful visit. However, one should bear in mind that there are still problems which have to be solved. We know this and the Egyptians know this as well. I would say this is another step on the road to peace.

[Question] Regarding the problems which have been solved--oil, the joint patrols in the Sinai--what is the significance of these agreements?

[Answer] I cannot supply any details about the solutions. However, I can say--without going into details--that one of the problems you mentioned is a problem which bothered us a great deal. Had this visit not been made--in any case there are going to be talks in Washington--we would have had to start from scratch and return [word indistinct] to the beginning. This is an important breakthrough in a problem which otherwise would have bothered and hovered over us. The moment it was solved, the problem did not seem that important.

[Question] Regarding the problems which have not been solved--the autonomy--has any progress been made?

[Answer] I do not understand this, even As-Sadat said it. What do you mean by "have not been solved?" Only 4 months of negotiations have elapsed. Even according to [word indistinct] the negotiations must be completed within 1 year. Did anyone think that this issue of the autonomy would be completed in 4 months? The negotiations have just begun. We are still exchanging opinions and each side is still holding its positions. I think that the prime minister also mentioned today that we still have another 8 months and that we should make all possible efforts. Nobody--I do not think any reasonable person--expected that a solution to the autonomy problem would be found during this visit.

[Question] Regarding the possibility of coopting Jordan to the negotiations, which President as-Sadat mentioned...

[Answer] He did not mention Jordan. He only said he thought that another country...I do not know if he had any specific idea in mind.

[Question] Do we have any information to this effect?

[Answer] I, at least, do not know anything about it. However, I assume that, in principle, he is right in saying that, ultimately, if the negotiations proceed successfully and they see that the autonomy becomes a fact they will be forced to join.

Who will it be--presumably, if someone else does join the negotiations, the first one will be the Jordanians. [end recording]

MA'ARIV ON REACTIONS TO AS-SADAT IN WEST BANK

TA041504 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Sep 79 p 19 TA

[Yosef Tzuriyel article: "Arab Notables Are Beginning To Express Agreement With the Policy of the President of Egypt"]

[Text] Gradually, but consistently, the policy of the president of Egypt is penetrating the ranks of the Arab notables in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. And even if they are still pretending that they are waiting for the weekly order from the PLO leadership, in private talks and in closed circles they are expressing impatience at the situation in which they have been mired for more than 12 years and they hope that the United States, alone or cooperating with international elements, will find a formula which will bridge the declared policy of the PLO and their yearning to be rescued from the Israeli military government.

As long as a political initiative has not come from one of the Arab countries it was convenient for the Arab notables in the territories to repeatedly claim: "We are a part of the great Arab nation" or "we are a part of the Palestinian nation and by ourselves we will not be able to decide on the future of this nation." But since the president of Egypt's visit to Jerusalem and up to the deliberations concerning the implementation of the autonomy program, an erosion took place in well-known and declared positions of these people.

In normal times it is possible that Prof Yuval Ne'eman's declaration about the establishment of the Revival Movement would not have aroused special interest among the Arabs of the territories. But in days of talks about autonomy and finding an arrangement for East Jerusalem, the establishment of such a party contains a sort of threat to a political process which they want. And were the newspaper editors able to publish their views in editorials, they would express grave fears of what is to be expected if this party gains broad support among the Israeli public.

The same is true for the meeting between Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, and Dr Haydar ash-Shafi from Gaza. Over the last 12 years Dayan has held hundreds of talks with people from the territories and not one of them thought he had anything new to say. But these days they are showing interest in each and every one of his moves and following each of his slips of the tongue and heaping much praise on him.

Arab notables from Judaea and Samaria took the trouble to go to Dr ash-Shafi's home to hear about that talk. The mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, also tried to coordinate action with mayors in Judaea and Samaria so that there would be, as he put it, "surprises." And anyone who knew just how turbid the relations between Dr ash-Shafi and Rashad ash-Shawwa were, understood that personal accounts were intermingled with curiosity and concern for tomorrow.

A few Arab personalities, who met 3 days later in a hotel in East Jerusalem, spoke about the same concern. It was clear to those at the meeting that Dayan "had extended a long hand" to Dr ash-Shafi and either from embarrassment or surprise the latter had not rejected that hand, but had tried to study the issue they discussed.

The Arab notables do not understand the significance of the "long hand." But they learned from Dr ash-Shafi that Dayan does not attach any importance to the term "extremist" just as he does not regard those described as "moderates" as more convenient partners for negotiations with Israel.

He wants to find a stable anchor in the Arab leadership in the territories and through it to try and incorporate the Arabs of the area into determining their future.

The issue of the Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria is the main point in the publicity campaign which Arab notables are conducting against Israel. And in this issue there is no need for slander. A brief tour in the field is sufficient to see Israeli footholds scattered through the area. It is enough to translate appeals being submitted to the Supreme Court concerning the seizure of land for the purpose of settlement.

The U.S. journalists and, like them, various U.S. elements who visit the area and discover data about the Jewish settlements are playing a most important role in the Arab notables publicity campaign. Over the past 2 years the latter have learned that only the United States can impose a settlement on Israel.

The reliance on the United States is expressed in various ways among the Arab notables from the territories. The quiet support for its moves is based on this and, what is more important: The slow acceptance of President as-Sadat's policy: And those who are attentive to what is going on in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip are expecting surprises in this sphere--if not this year, then next year, when the PLO will regard the United States as a "loyal partner" in obtaining its basic goal: The expulsion of the Israeli rule.

ROMANIAN ENVOY DEPARTS 1 SEP AFTER TALKS WITH BEGIN

TA011924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Sep 79 TA

[Text] President Ceausescu's special envoy, Vasile Pungan, left Israel for Bucharest this morning after meeting with Prime Minister Begin. Upon his arrival there, he will report to President Ceausescu about his talks here.

The Romanian ambassador in Beirut announced that the envoy reported to the prime minister on Ceausescu's talks with Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus.

SHELLING OF TYRE REPORTEDLY SUCCESSFUL

TA050917 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[By military correspondent]

[Text] Direct hits of George Habash's headquarters, the Fatah headquarters and the draft offices of the terrorist organizations were recorded during the IDF's recent shelling of the city of Tyre. This has been gathered from information reaching us in the last few days.

The information was compiled from different sources, including reports from people arriving in the Christian enclaves in southern Lebanon from Tyre. Official sources say that these reports clearly indicate that the IDF's artillery fire hit a series of terrorist targets. Supply installations, a draft office and terrorist residential building were hit, in addition to the two mentioned headquarters.

The terrorist organizations were amazed at the data Israel has at its disposal.

KHOMEYNI ENVOY URGES MORE AID FOR KORDESTAN

LD051728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn Kermani, the imam's representative in Kordestan and Kermanshahan said in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY today: From Sanandaj to Marivan, everywhere is covered by medical and development aid, everywhere people ae working and following the plans for development in the province.

On the problem of autonomy and Kurdish nationality, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kermani said: This problem is covered in Islam to a far greater extent than what the Kurds, the Fars, the Baluchis, or others claim, and Islam has granted autonomy to all the nationalities observing it. There is no dictatorship, and if they let us act according to the will of the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, the problem will be solved. He added: People who live in a country are well aware of the problems, their own needs and their own difficulties. Therefore, governors general, governors, mayors and other government officials should be elected from the people of each region. The representative of Imam Khomeyni in Kordestan and Kermanshahan said of development projects in the Kordestan region: In fact the problems and difficulties of this province are of two natures: One is the vital needs of the province such as water, bread and electricity which should be attended to immediately; the other is the development needs, such as construction of factories which takes time and requires investigation and planning.

At the end, remarking onthe allocation of one day's revenue from oil income to the development of Kordestan, he said: I think that this amount is not enough since Kordestan is a very underdeveloped province. It should be arranged so that every month one day's revenue from the oil income is allocated to the development projects in this province.

'Thousands' Demonstrate in Mahabad

NC052025 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 5 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Mahabad, Iran Sep 5 (AFP)--Revolutionary militia fired shots in the air as thousands of Kurds demonstrated here for the withdrawal of central government forces. No casualties were reported amongst the demonstrators who were warned by the town's military governor not to provoke Revolutionary Guards or army units stationed in the town.

Kurdish Chiefs' Allegiance Pledge

LD051047 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Urumiyeh, the chiefs of the Kurdish tribes in Salmas region expressed their allegiance to the Islamic Republic of Iran by signing a pledge. They expressed solidarity with the Army of the Islamic Republic and pledged close cooperation with the Army of the Islamic Republic in cleansing the region of counterrevolutionaries. The pledge says, in part: We, the chiefs of the Kurdish tribes in the Salmas region, pledge that if in the future one of us or our personnel cooperate with the counterrevolutionaries or any insurgents in creating disturbances in the region, we will immediately arrest him. We, the undersigned, have had no affiliation with the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan and express our disgust toward it.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS TO SUNNI ULEMA FROM TORKAMAN SAHRA REGION

LD052033 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, yesterday the Sunni ulema of the Torkaman Sahra region met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Once again, the imam made a speech as follows: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. One of the blessings of this movement is the gathering of the ulemas of Shi'ite and Sunni sects under one roof in order to discuss the problems facing us, which are adversely publicized. As I previously announced, and as you might have heard, yesterday, a telegram signed by 18 people from the (?ulemas) of the residents of Mahabad and the surrounding villages, copies of which have been sent to 15 other officials, was received. In it they said: We the residents of Kordestan have shared this movement and have tried hard. Now some persons have misled you and have given you the wrong idea about the residents of Kordestan, and you have mobilized all the Iranian population.

Of course, we know that the ulema of that region do not claim any such thing; this is something forged in their name and they don't know anything about it, or that others have coerced them to sign with their bayonets and they had to sign it. We want to know what wrongs have we done to the ulema of Kordestan and the residents of Kordestan and other Sunni brothers in other parts of the country during the past 5 or 6 months of the Islamic Republic and what has been done contrary to their interests in Kordestan, Baluchestan and Sistan and other parts of the country? Has there been any discrimination in the treatment of people of Kordestan and Baluchestan as opposed to the people of Tehran? You have problems which all strata of this country share. Each one has only seen his own problems and the atmosphere in their own area, thus they might think it is different in other areas.

During the time that I have been here [in Qom] different groups from Kordestan and other places like the Bakhtiyaris and Qashqa'is have come to see me. Each group has claimed that they have been ill-treated and that theirs is the most underdeveloped area in the country, that they do not have water, proper roads, electricity or food. I always tell them that they only see their own surroundings--go and see other places and see for yourself whether people in other areas enjoy the blessings that you lack or whether it is a universal case. The assumption has been that nobody should have any.

I do not tell you to go and visit faraway tribes; go and observe the situation in Tehran and districts around Tehran. When I was in Najaf [in Iraq] they sent me a list of districts, and as I remember there were several in Tehran that do not have any water, electricity, proper roads or houses. If you have been watching television, as I have, you would have seen 7 to 10 children and adults come out of a hovel they call their home. Their situation is such that in order to get their drinking water, they have to go down more than 50 steps to reach water. What will the situation be like in winter? Do not think that only your area is ruined; such destruction is everywhere, and it is what we have inherited from the former regime. In the Islamic Republic, we are trying to rebuild, but there is so much to do that it will take a long time.

We have ratified a 450-million-toman budget for Kordestan. A delegation is being sent to each province, and each province like Sistan and Baluchestan will have about the same budget, around 450 million tomans, to be spent on development projects like building schools, land development, and improving farming systems. These are the problems we have in [word indistinct].

Now the Islamic Republic is like a 5 or 6 month-old baby. What do you expect from a 5 or 6-month old baby faced with a 2,500 years of ruin, especially the last 50 years as we have all witnessed. You remember what the father and son [the shah and his father] have done; they joined hands together to plunder and keep the country backward, keep the culture back and ruin the economy, and boast over what they did and what they will do. That they will make a [word indistinct] country and that they will bring us great civilization. I have mentioned this point to the prime minister and other ministers who come to see me. I told them: You are working but they were, and still are, [word indistinct] but they have not done (?wrong): They want to work but they do not say what they are doing. They are working with good intentions but there is so much confusion that they do not achieve much. Then we see that these Democrats forge a telegram in their names or they sent the telegram to be signed by them [the ulema]. They will, of course, have to answer for this.

Why did we mobilize the guards, the army and the gendarmerie? In order to attack the Kurds or to attack those who had crushed the Kurds, and you witnessed that the Kurds welcomed them with open arms and they thanked the Kurds. Only last night on the radio people thanked Mr Chamran for treating them very well. This is the army of Islam, and the army of Islam does not mistreat. Those who ill treat people are those who want to fill their own pockets and those of their bosses, and they are members of these parties and their leaders who have ruined the country and are continuing to do so. We sent forces in order to stop the destruction and to rebuild the ruins. Now they are shouting: What are you doing to the Sunnis" There is no difference between Sunni and Shi'a, Fars or Turk in Islam. In Islam we are all brothers. [Words indistinct] in Islam there is brotherhood and equality.

Therefore, if you see that there has not been enough done in your areas, that is because there is so much to do; there has not been enough done in other places either. There are problems. There are plans for your area and the areas around Kordestan and Baluchestan and other places: They have been approved and God willing, they will be acted upon if these perpetrators of corruption let us. Because as you know, work can only be done in peace, and that is the only way we will be able to achieve anything in Kordestan. When they make confusion and create a uncertain atmosphere--they attack the hospital and set fire to it, behead the injured--no work can be done. But God willing, once we have gotten rid of them, we will start working and everything will be according to the will of the people, God willing. Peace and God's benediction be upon you.

Khomeyni Meets Shari'atmadari

LD050714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At 2200 last night, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, went to the house of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Shari'atmadari, and for 30 minutes they met and talked together in private. His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni met His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, in order to greet him on his return from his pilgrimage to the holy city of Mashhad.

YAZDI INVITES IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN TO VISIT TEHRAN

LD051717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mr Ebrahim Yazdi in Havana today said that he had invited President Saddam Husayn, the president of Iraq, to visit Iran. Mr Yazdi, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, who is representing his country at the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana, in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS said that foreign agents are endeavoring to darken Iran's relations with neighboring countries, particularly Iraq. Dr Yazdi emphasized that (?his country) wished to have closer relations with Saudi Arabia.

Yazdi Accuses Israel

JN060846 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 6 September--Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi has denied that his country intends to assume the role of a policeman in the gulf. He stressed that Iran's foreign policy is based on a policy of mutual respect and friendship.

In an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' today, Yazdi declares his country's readiness to reach an understanding with Iraq, in order to put an end to the bilateral state of tension that exists.

He said that Israel was instrumental in instigating disturbances in the oil-rich province of Khuzestan, inhabited by Arabs and Iranians, by giving support to elements and individuals who are directly or indirectly serving Zionist interests.

The Iranian foreign minister also accused Israel of supporting the Kurdish rebellion against the central government in Iranian Kordestan. Yazdi asserted that the Iranian Government has decided to maintain its oil exports at an average of 4 million barrels of oil a day.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY FOREIGN DEBTS OF NATIONALIZED BANKS

LD052040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has decided to pay the foreign debts of the nationalized banks. Therefore, the government will provide these banks with 34,600 million rials as financial aid. Mr Molavi said: This amount will be used to pay the foreign debts of international banks like Iran, Iran and Japan, 'Omran, Shahriar, Iranian, Daruish, Iranshahr, and also specialized banks like Bank 'Etebarat San'ati [Industrial Credit Bank]. In the future, the debts will be paid as the deadline for their repayment comes due.

The reason behind the government's decision to pay the foreign debts of these banks is that Iranian banks formerly had credits with foreign banks in order to buy raw materials, and since the Iranian banks always had some outstanding debts, these credits were used to pay those debts. Thus, our country always faced shortages of raw materials. That is why the government has decided to pay their debts so that there is no problem in importing foodstuffs and raw materials. The general manager of the central bank said: Foreign banks receive 13 to 13.5 percent interest on loans to Iranian banks, whereas we receive only 11 percent interest on our reserves.

RADIO DIRECTOR CRITICIZES BAZARGAN'S GOVERNMENT

JN051144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 5 September--Sadeq Qotbzadeh, director of the Iranian radio and television organization, has criticized Mehdi Bazargan's government and said that it is "a government that lacks determination."

In a statement published by the magazine IRAN WEEK today he says that the merging of the Revolution Council with Bazargan's government has proved futile and that a total change in the government's structure is needed. Qotbzadeh said that the government's lack of determination has caused citizens to become disgruntled. He said that there are some difficulties which can be overcome only by purging the administrative apparatus.

TEHRAN REPORTS OIL PRODUCTION STATISTICS FOR PAST WEEK

LD051928 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] PANA reports during the past week, the average production of crude oil in the oilfields of Khuzestan has been very close to 3 million barrels a day. During the same period, 796,000 barrels of crude oil have been delivered on average to refineries all over the country. Also, during the past week the average delivery of crude oil to Kharg Island has been 1,208,850 barrels per day and the average delivery of heavy crude oil to this island has been 1 million barrels per day. During the same period, the average production of crude oil at the Abadan refinery has been 517,570 barrels per day.

PROSECUTOR ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

LD041250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent reports the following announcement by the revolution public prosecutor of Gonbad and Gorgan: Since the protection and safety of government property is a duty of the public prosecution, all the groups and councils that are in possession of government premises are hereby warned to take measures as soon as possible to evacuate these premises. If this is not done, the revolution public prosecution will act upon its Islamic and legal duty.

AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET UNION RETURNS HOME FOR CONSULTATIONS

JN041820 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic to the Soviet Union, has returned to Tehran for consultations and exchange of viewpoints with senior officials in the country.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ WANTS OPEN TALKS ON ARMS-CARRYING

LD041049 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 27 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Imam and the Government's Decision Is the One by Which We Shall Abide".]

[Text] In its first statement issued since the evacuation of the Jombesh-e Melliye Mojahedin premises, the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization expresses its regret at the statement by the Tehran Islamic revolution prosecutor giving number of weapons discovered at the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin headquarters. The attention of "our dear fellow countrymen and responsible public officials is drawn to the points set out below. Concerning other matters, in accordance with the Koranic verse on the subject, we consider that God is able to settle scores.

"1--There were many, many more weapons in the Mojahedin headquarters when it was evacuated than he stated in his interview. We, therefore, strongly demand that, if there be no evil intent, the true number of weapons stored on the eighth floor of the building be announced.

"2--We have much to say as regards the important matter of disarming. This comes in a detailed statement which we have for some time wished to publish. We can however say briefly here that we are not at war with the present government, as we were with the previous one."

"We only carry arms now to protect ourselves against the plots of imperialism and SAVAK helpers whose roots have not yet been destroyed, and against whom we were for years locked in a life and death struggle. This view is corroborated by their numerous known recent attacks on our premises.

"Thus, as we have informed the government, as far as we are concerned the matter of weapons, which is one that applies to the whole country and to all groups, is something which can easily be solved and agreed on through negotiations, unless in fact, in order to create confrontation and disturbance, which is in the interests of counterrevolution and the colonialist enemy, certain people are seeking to sacrifice the mojahedin before everyone else.

"Fortunately, in this connection we proved to all our vigilance and good will in the way we evacuated our headequaters, and despite the pressures we refrained from any sort of confrontation, which would have benefited only the peoples' enemies and counterrevolution.

"Thus, once again we stressed that talks should be held quickly with the government on the question of arms. We demand that the prime minister and all the members of the government take this most seriously. Obviously, the decision of the imam and the government is the one by which our organization will ultimately abide especially as we are confident that they will never allow us to remain undefended against the threats of the people's enemies, imperialism's helpers, and SAVAK, who have pursued us for years. Thus, in drawing the government's attention to the injurious and dangerous effects of what the mohahedin suffered at the beginning of the constitutional period [1906] and in order to recall the undertakings of every revolutionary individual or group, we give the words uttered on the subject yesterday by His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni:

"The great religions, the prophets of the past, and the very great religion of Islam have one hand on a holy book for the people's guidance and the other on a weapon."

"In this way, we hope that by solving all problems involving forces existing among the people through mutual understanding, unity in the ranks of the people confronting the enemy will gain in strength each day, and there will be no cause for division or severance. Future history will judge, and will issue its decisive verdict on those who act against their undertakings and promises and against humanity."

Actions Against Mojahedin Protested

LD041155 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 28 Aug 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Protest by Associations of Muslim Students Against the Closure of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Premises"]

[Excerpt] The closure of the Mojahedin-e Khalq premises in Mosaddeq Street has met with protest from associations of Muslim students at universities and colleges across the country.

In addition to condemning the measures against the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the associations of Muslim students refer in letters to Imam Khomeyni to the great role played by the Mojahedin-e Khalq in creating the revolutionary school of Islam among the youth of Iran. They also express regret at the closure of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin premises and demand the reopening of these centers.

In most of their letters and statements, the Muslim students warn that the continued pressure and the difficulties suffered by the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization have had such unpleasant consequences for its young Muslim supporters that there is a danger of their being drawn to other schools of thought.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR RESIGNS AFTER FLEEING DEMONSTRATIONS

LD040959 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 28 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Governor General of Central Province Resigns"]

[Excerpt] Arak--Following demonstrations and successive gatherings by workers of the Lowshan construction company at his office, Central Province Governor General Akhavan Malayeri left Arak in protest and has now announced that he has resigned his post. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY Arak dispatch, the minister of state and acting head of the plan and budget organization previously appointed a managing director for the company, but someone by the name of Fotuhi, appointed managing director by the company's Paris owners, has neither handed over the company to the new managing director nor paid the workers their wages.

PROVINCE PLANS TO ERADICATE NON-MUSLIM SCHOOL TEACHERS

LD041431 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 26 Aug 79 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Teaching by Non-Muslims in Fars Province Forbidden"]

[Text] Shiraz--The director-general of education in Fars Province has announced that, effective with the new academic year, non-Muslim teachers may not teach in the schools. Muhammad Reza Abu al-Ahrari, director general of education in Fars Province, noted the following in his statement: "We ask of all the people that non-Muslim and counter-revolutionary teachers be identified and reported, so that they can be expelled." He also asked the people to give the Department of Education suitable premises for schools at "cheap rates" until such time as an "academic complex" can be set up.

TEHRAN REPORTS AMUZEGAR GOVERNMENT MINISTER ARRESTED

LD311745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the committee of district No 3 in Tehran, Dr Mahmud Kashefi, minister of state in the Amuzegar government, was arrested by Islamic Revolution Guards of the committee in district No 1. He is currently being interrogated. Once the dossier is completed, he will be transferred to Evin prison.

DEMONSTRATORS IN FIRUZABAD SUPPORT BAZARGAN GOVERNMENT

GF040915 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 3 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Today, the city of Firuzabad suspended work and the citizens declared their total support for the government of Eng Mehdi Bazargan. According to reports from our correspondent, the city of Shiraz today was at a standstill starting at 1700 hours, and thousands of citizens and tribesmen of this city, while carrying portraits of the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, imam Khomeyni, staged a march and declared their all-round support for the government of Eng Mehdi Bazargan.

CORPS OF REVOLUTION GUARDS TO RECRUIT NEW MEMBERS

GF040930 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 3 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Corps of Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards in Fars has invited all brothers who volunteer to serve and cooperate permanently with the mentioned corps in Shiraz to report for registration by Thursday, 6 September, provided they have completed their military service. The place to report for registration is located on Zan Avenue, Sepah Street--former address of the British Council.

75 SUSPICIOUS ELEMENTS ARRESTED IN FARS

GF040950 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 3 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Our correspondent reports from the city of Borazjan that late yesterday afternoon 3 minibuses carrying 75 suspicious elements were arrested in this city by the Corps of Revolution Guards. The minibuses, which were headed toward the Persian Gulf coastline, were delivered to the Islamic Revolution Court with their passengers.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES IN AGHAJARI

LD041340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent, Ayatollah Eshraqi, the representative of Imam Khomeyni, arrived in Aghajari this morning together with his companions. After arriving in Aghjari, Ayatollah Eshraqi took part in a meeting of the Central Council of Workers in the oil industry in this region and investigated the needs, difficulties and demands of the workers of the oil industry in Aghajari.

RESIDENTS OF MASJED SOLEYMAN ORDERED TO SURRENDER WEAPONS

LD041238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Masjed Soleyman announced that all those who possess weapons must turn them in as soon as possible to the office of the Islamic Revolution prosecutor of Masjed Soleyman, located in the Naftun club, and receive a receipt. Those who do not turn their weapons in will be liable to severe legal punishment in the Revolution Court. All the inhabitants of Masjed Soleyman and the suburbs, following their national and religious duty, should provide any information they have concerning arms to the office of the revolution prosecutor so that necessary steps can be taken to punish the guilty individuals and seize the weapons.

HEROIN PUSHER EXECUTED IN SHIRAZ

LD041210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the Islamic revolution prosecutor in Shiraz, after investigating the cases of some people accused of illicitly selling narcotics, sentenced Amir-Qoli Darangzadeh to death for selling and distributing heroin, and sentenced (Seyyed Akbar Khatemegi) and Siyavosh Keshvari to life imprisonment for distributing heroin. The death sentence on Amir-Qoli Darangzadeh, the son of Abbas-Ali, was carried out at midnight last night and the other two convicted men were sent to prison.

AFGHANISTAN

REBELS REPORTEDLY SPURN SOVIET OFFER TO CEASE FIGHTING

LD060931 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 3 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Special correspondent Sayyid Khalifah report: "Afghanistan Islamic League chairman tells AL-MADINAH: 'Moscow asked for cessation of fighting in return for dismissing President Taraki'"]

[Text] Peshawar--While the Afghan mojahedin have turned down a Soviet offer made through India to hold contacts with them aimed at stopping the fighting and entering into negotiations in order to reach a settlement involving the dismissal of President Taraki, they continue to press the capital, Kabul, from four sides and are preparing to storm it before the winter begins in November.

In a long interview with AL-MADINAH yesterday, Borhanuddin Rabbani, chairman of the Afghan Islamic League and foreign relations secretary of the united Afghan Islamic parties, announced for the first time that the Soviet Union tried to contact him through India for the purpose of entering into immediate negotiations aimed at stopping the fighting in Afghanistan, dismissing the pro-Soviet Taraki government and setting up a new government to be called the government of national unity, in which representatives of the Afghan Communist Party would take part. But all the Islamic parties rejected the very idea of negotiations with the Soviets and turned down the offer.

Rabbani said: We see no other solution than total Russian withdrawal from our country and continuing the struggle to bring down the present communist regime, which is encircled by our fighters.

Rabbani said that the mojahedin forces are pressing the capital from four sides and that one of these fronts is only 13 kilometers from the capital. He said that some 8,000 fighters are approaching the capital from the direction of (Shukri)--the direction from which Kabul will be attacked and liberated before the coming winter.

With regard to the fighting, a spokesman for the Afghan mojahedin said that four Soviet military personnel were taken prisoner immediately after the 'Id al-Fitr holiday. One was killed trying to escape, while the remaining three are in mojahedin hands. The spokesman added that 400 communist women recruits, whom Taraki dispatched to one of the battle areas as part of the so-called popular militia, have also been captured.

With regard to armament, the mojahedin military spokesman said that the problem which faced the mojahedin advance on the cities was the intensity of communist raids, which struck at everything moving in the liberated area. This problem will be overcome in the next few days since, he said, the mojahedin have been able to obtain antiaircraft weapons as well as antitank weapons.

AL-MADINAH's correspondent spent the day yesterday in the free zone on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border known as the tribal region, most of whose population manufacture and trade in various types of weapons.

INDIA

JANATA PARTY CHIEF WANTS PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION

BK011603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has demanded that the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, should resign. He was speaking at a public meeting at the boat club in New Delhi where six persons were on hunger strike demanding the removal of Mr Charan Singh from the prime ministership.

Mr Chandra Shekhar said Mr Sanjiva Reddy has betrayed the Indian Constitution and has lowered the prestige of the office of the president.

Mr Jagjivan Ram appealed to Mr Shanker Dev, a member of the dissolved Lok Sabha, and five others who were on hunger strike to give up their fast and go to the people with their demand. Six persons were on indefinite fast since last 5 days. He said an unauthorised person has been made the prime minister.

Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee reiterated his demand that the president should publish his correspondence with the Janata Party leaders. He said Mr Sanjiva Reddy had dissolved the Lok Sabha without completing the constitutional process.

After the appeal from the leaders the six persons gave up their fast.

Resolution on Coming Polls

BK031628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party says that it will provide a cohesive, stable progressive government to the people. The political resolution adopted by the national executive of the party at its 2-day meeting in New Delhi expresses the confidence that a government led by Mr Jagjivan Ram would be able to give a new thrust and direction to the radical socio-economic policies of the Janata Party.

The resolution, which was released at a news conference by party President Chandra Shekhar reiterates the party's conviction that Indian politics cannot be identified with religion, language or culture of a section of the people. It said the party will fight the onslaught on democracy by forces of authoritarianism and opportunism.

Mr Chandra Shekhar said that a meeting of the national executive has been called on the 30th of this month to give a final shape to the party's election manifesto. He made it clear that those who had betrayed the party in parliament have ceased to be its members. Replying to a question about Mr Mohan Dharia's [former commerce minister] letter to him, Mr Chandra Shekhar denied reports that Mr Dharia had threatened to quit the party.

Ministers Quit Punjab Ministry

BK031250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Punjab governor, Mr Jaisukhlal Hathi, today accepted the resignations of the five Janata ministers with immediate effect. They are Mr Balramji Das Tandon, Mr Hit Abhilashi, Mr Harbhajan Singh, Mr Des Raj and Mr Dharm Paul.

Earlier the chief minister recommended the acceptance of their resignations to the governor. In a statement Mr Badal said that he had done so with a heavy heart.

Ministry in Assam Resigns

BK041012 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Sep 79 BK

[Text] According to a PTI report, the Janata ministry in Assam headed by Mr Golap Borbora has resigned. The report says the decision is understood to have been taken at an emergency meeting of the Janata Legislature Party in Gauhati this morning. The Legislature Party is understood to have reviewed the situation arising out of the no confidence motion before the state assembly.

The house had a brief discussion in its morning session on the motion immediately after the question hour. The motion of no confidence was tabled by Mr Ghyasuddin Ahmed, CPI [Communist Party of India], and eight other opposition members yesterday. The AIR [All India Radio] Gauhati correspondent reports that the chief minister is likely to meet the governor, Mr L.P. Singh, this afternoon.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS WORKERS TO JOIN CONGRESS-I 10 SEP

BK010539 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Workers of the Maharashtra Pradesh [state] Congress will formally join the Congress-I on the 10th of this month when Mrs Indira Gandhi visits the state. This was decided at a meeting in Bombay yesterday. The meeting, which was convened by the former chief minister, Mr Vasant Rao Patil, was attended by a majority of Congress legislators, presidents of many district Congress committees, and a large number of members of the All-India Congress Committee and the office bearers of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee.

Congress President Denies Defections

BK041233 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress president, Mr Swaran Singh, has denied that his party in Maharashtra is going to merge en bloc with the Congress-I. Speaking at the Congress working committee meeting in New Delhi today, he said there are thousands of his party workers at the district and taluk [subdistrict] levels who continue to owe allegiance to the Congress. He however admitted that some Congress members of the state legislative assembly are planning to go over to the Congress-I.

Mr Swaran Singh said that the newly appointed pradesh [state] Congress President, Mr Shinde, is taking steps to consolidate the party at various levels. Mr Swaran Singh made it clear that his party will go to the polls with alliance partners consistent with its principles.

About the possibility of forming a united party with the Janata-S, he said that as there is a difference of opinion between them about the name of the proposed united party, the alternative is to forge an electoral alliance. The alliance between the Congress and the Janata-S was welcomed by the northern states and generally by other states.

Briefing newsmen, Mr Swaran Singh said some presidents of the pradesh Congress committees pleaded that in view of the political situation in their states, it may be necessary to work out local adjustments with other parties.

Mr Swaran Singh said that the CWC [Congress Working Committee] members had expressed concern over the rising prices and urged the government to take early steps to check the price rise. The members also expressed their grave concern over the drought situation in many states and over the recent flood disaster in Morvi in Gujarat. The members deplored the occurrence of communal trouble particularly in Jamshedpur.

Gandhi Denies Assurances Given

BK041234 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said that no assurances were given to the Congress leaders of Maharashtra who have decided to join her party. She was addressing a news conference in Nagpur yesterday.

Asked whether she will contest the midterm poll to the Lok Sabha, she said that it will be decided by her party's parliamentary board.

About permitting her son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, to contest the elections, she said it is for him and the party's parliamentary board to decide.

Earlier, addressing a public meeting in the city, Mrs Gandhi asserted that Mr Charan Singh has no right to head the caretaker government.

CURFEW HOURS IN JAMSHEDPUR FURTHER RELAXED

BK041155 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister and home minister, Mr Chavan, called on the prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, yesterday and acquainted him with the latest situation in Jamshedpur. He was with Mr Charan Singh for a half hour. Mr Chavan had visited the steel town [of Jamshedpur] on Saturday [1 September].

Meanwhile, the curfew hours in Jamshedpur have been further relaxed following an improvement in the overall situation.

CPI ASKS GOVERNMENT TO STOP OUTBREAK OF COMMUNAL RIOTS

BK041156 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Communist Party of India has urged the center to take prompt and effective steps to curb communal violence and prevent further outbreak. The Central Secretariat of the party in a resolution described the communal outbreak [words indistinct] work of antinational and reactionary forces.

In another resolution, it has urged the center and state governments to take urgent measures to provide relief to the drought affected people.

SPECIAL COURT HEARS TWO CASES AGAINST MRS GANDHI

BK030930 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The special court of Mr Justice Jain today fixed the 11th of this month for further proceedings in the Maruti and the Sachar detention cases against the former prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

In both the cases the special court is yet to decide whether the period of filing the cases had run out or not. The Maruti case has reached the stage of arguments while the defense is to file its preliminary objections in the Sachar case on the 11th of this month.

Mrs Gandhi, Mr Dhawan and Mr P.S. Binder were today given time to go through documents and records relating to the case. In the Maruti case, the prosecution today filed its reply to objections raised by Mrs Gandhi and the two coaccused, Mr Dhawan and Mr D. Sen.

PAKISTAN

UN DELEGATION VISITS AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMPS

BK050247 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The United Nations High Commission for Refugees team currently visiting Pakistan to assess the needs of Afghan refugees here, arrived in Peshawar yesterday afternoon on a 2-day visit to frontier province. The members of the delegation visited the Afghan refugee camps at Gandaf near Warsak and Tarbela.

The delegation will hold talks with officials of the provincial government this morning and will also visit some other relief camps.

PNA NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL BODIES ELECTIONS

BK050357 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] chief Maulana Mufti Mahmood told newsmen in Lahore today that the alliance has adopted a resolution which says no component party of the alliance will take part in the local bodies polls directly or indirectly. Briefing newsmen regarding the PNA Central Council's decision he said the alliance disagreed with the amendments in the political parties act and called for their withdrawal.

Maulana Mufti Mahmood urged the government to hold general elections on schedule in order to transfer powers to the elected representatives of the people. Referring to the president's address to the nation, he said by another resolution the PNA appreciated the fact that the president had taken into confidence the nation regarding foreign affairs. The council endorsed the stand taken by the government regarding the Afghan refugees and the attainment of nuclear technology. He said the PNA Central Council will meet again in Rawalpindi on Saturday.

PEOPLE'S PARTY RAPS AMENDMENTS TO POLITICAL PARTIES ACT

BK011557 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The secretary general of the people's party, Mr Farooq Laghari, today released a statement of the party's central executive at a news conference in Quetta.

The statement strongly criticizes the amendments to the Political Parties Act and the provision requiring political parties to register with the election commission. He said the party has set up a committee, headed by Yahya Bakhtiar, to review the amendments to the Political Parties Act. The committee will submit its report to the party.

PARTY LEADERS LAUD HAQ'S ANNOUNCEMENTS ON COMING POLLS

BK010552 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Leaders of public opinion have generally welcomed the announcement made by the president in his broadcast speech last night regarding amendments to the Political Parties Act and holding the local bodies elections. They have also supported the president's stand on the country's peaceful nuclear program.

The chief of the Pakistan Muslim League-Chatha group, Khwaja Khairuddin, has welcomed the amendments made in the Political Parties Acts by the government and said his party will fulfill all the conditions prescribed by the president to seek the confidence of the people. Talking to PPI [Pakistan Press International] in Karachi, he also welcomed the president's clarification that all the members to the local bodies to be elected would not constitute an electoral college. He supported the president's stand on the country's peaceful nuclear program.

The Pakistan Muslim League-Pagara group has welcomed the address to the nation by the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Sheikh Liaqat Hussain, vice president of the league told a press conference in Karachi, the president has spoken good things in his address. However, he added, what was needed was full implementation [words indistinct].

The president of the Pakistan National Alliance, Baluchistan branch, Maulana Abdul Wahid Khan, and a Muslim League leader, Mir Qadir Baksh Zehri, have also welcomed the president's broadcast. The president of the Baluchistan Muslim League-Pagara group, Mir Taj Mohammad Khan Jumaidi, the chief of the Tehriq-i-Istiqlal, Baluchistan, Mr Khudai Noor, and (Sardar Budakhan Zarkzai) as well as the Jamsaheb of Las Bela have also welcomed the president's speech.

The president of the (Majlis-i-Tehquz-i-Haquq-i-Alame Islami), Alama Sayed Mahmud Ahmad Rizvi, has hailed the president's decision to amend the Political Parties Act, to hold local bodies polls and the bold stand on Pakistan's nuclear program which he said truly reflected the sentiments of the people.

The defense minister, Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, has said the Political Parties Act was amended to enable the political parties to play their vital role in raising the edifice of the democracy. He told PPI that with the incorporation of the amendments political elements could be prevented from creating disorder. But it did not mean that political parties would be deprived of their normal genuine activities. Referring to the local bodies polls, Mr Talpur said the present government is determined to provide the country with leadership at the grassroots level and free the people from the domination of the beauracracy. That was why the government decided to hold the local bodies polls before the general elections.

BENAZIR BHUTTO TO STAND TRIAL FOR FLOUTING PAKISTAN LAW

BK021045 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 2 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 2 Sep (AFP)--Benazir Bhutto, daughter of executed former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, will stand trial on charge of flouting martial law regulations banning certain political activities, it was reported here today.

Miss Bhutto, 26, one of the leaders of Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP), had had three cases registered against her by police in Quetta, northwest Pakistan, newspapers here said.

The cases had arisen from "objectionable" speeches Miss Bhutto allegedly made during a recent tour of Baluchistan Province, the newspapers added.

President Ziaul Haq last Thursday [28 August] announced restrictions on political parties under which any party opposing the country's Islamic ideology or working to bring the higher judiciary or armed forces into public contempt and disrepute would be barred from the forthcoming general elections here.

The PPP Central Committee yesterday denounced the restrictions as "illegal" and "wholly inconsistent with the constitution."

The party, which ruled Pakistan until overthrown by a military coup in 1977, said President Zia while promising fair and impartial elections on November 17 was "bent on destroying the PPP."

The party added that it had no confidence in the chief election commissioner, Justice Mushtaq Hussain, who as chief justice of Lahore high court sentenced Mr Bhutto to death last year for alleged conspiracy to murder a political opponent. Mr Bhutto was hanged last April 4.

Denial of Arrest

BK041024 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Sep 79 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Sind government has contradicted in Karachi the report broadcast by BBC and Radio Australia saying that Miss Benazir Bhutto had been arrested.

According to APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN], the People's Party sources in Karachi have also denied these foreign radio reports.

NUMBER OF AFGHAN REFUGEES ANNOUNCED IN RAWALPINDI

BK060054 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Sep 79 BK

[Text] It has been officially stated in Rawalpindi that the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has risen to more than 182,000.

The breakup of the influx of refugees is: NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] 140,353; Baluchistan 40,468; and northern areas 1,200.